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COVER PHOTO BY GARY SCHNEIDER FOR MACLEAN'S

COVER

HOLLYWOOD AND THE NEW EUROPE

There was a sense of history in the making at the 40th annual Berlin International Film Festival last week: it was the first major cultural event to unite the city since the opening of the Wall last November. The event included Hollywood stars, honours of prominence—and a special premiere of the film adaptation of Margaret Atwood's best-selling novel *The Handmaid's Tale*, directed by Robert Grosse and Rainer Schönbach.

— 31



WORLD

A GIANT STEP TOWARDS PEACE

The so-called open-ended negotiations among the NATO and Warsaw Pact nations produced major breakthroughs on troop cuts and aerial inspection of weapons. But the most far-reaching agreement to emerge from the Ottawa meeting was a plan for negotiations towards the reunification of Germany. — 18



PROFILE

A HERO'S SEARCH FOR EXCITEMENT

Ten years ago, former Canadian ambassador Kenneth Taylor became a genuine hero after he spirited six American diplomats in Tehran to safety. But now, at 83, fired from a corporate job and largely unrecognized in New York City, Taylor is searching restlessly for exciting new challenges. — 45



Cover photo: David Johnson/Photo Bank

LETTERS

'LITTLE GUY,' BIG SPENDER

In my view, being a member of the Old Guard is a commendation of a politician, rather than a criticism ("The little guy" to beat," *Cover*, Feb. 5). I heard Drew Barrett and now Jean Chrétien for leadership because time has contributed to the well-being and prosperity of Canadians before the Tories took over.

Tony Stathewy,
Toronto

Your story on Jean Chrétien informs us that he released a \$1 048 hotel suite, received \$3,000 for speaking engagements and earned income exceeding \$300,000. Chrétien's organizers spent \$250,000 on polling and setting up provincial offices and will require \$400,000 for convention expenses. By contrast, Audrey McLaughlin spent \$80,000 on her successful NDP leadership campaign. Noting the Tory tradition of defunding the activities of the wealthy, we are led to ponder just who represents the little guy in this country anyway.

Bruce Gervais,
Edmonton

PAYING RESPECT

Peter C. Newman critiques Via Rail management for withholding permission to stop the *Canadian of Crapelleche*, B.C., to pay tribute to "its corporate benefactor" ("As unexpected and to the railway's credit," *Business Week*, Feb. 5). It is, in fact, *Canadian Pacific* that owns this section of track and that has the sole authority to grant or withhold permission for unscheduled stops.

Mark-Anthony Charbonnet,
General Manager, Pacific Africa,
Via Rail Canada Inc.,
Montreal

Peter C. Newman was right that the case who made the transcontinental railway financially and politically possible deserved at least the respect of a local wreath-laying ceremony at Crapelleche. However, he did not mention the numerous railroad workers, among them thousands of Chinese, who gave their lives to make the railway physically possible.

Paul Chao, Bernard Kien,
Scarborough, Ont.

The task of building and operating the Canadian Pacific Railway was one of much vigor as well, but as far as the world goes the days when the Last Spike was driven at Crapelleche in 1885. The last Via train did not stop at Crapelleche due to logistical concerns for passenger and crew safety as a Canadian winter. We are proud of that line and the employees and crews that work the territory



Chrétien, defunding the Old Guard

In time, passenger trains could again be part of the traffic, just then by entrepreneurs who recognize a unique opportunity. When that time comes, we will be ready to play our part.

William W. Syme,
Chairman, President and CEO,
Canadian Pacific Ltd.,
Montreal

INTERVENING WITH GREED

Kevin Doyle's Jan. 29 editorial proposes that the Canadian government follow the lead of the U.S. House of Representatives by investigating the consequences of leveraged buy-outs ("The Corporate Factor"). The Canadian government would be better advised to study the consequences of its own debt. Junk-bond financing is not a Canadian issue, and our lenders learned all about students from Drew Patrykian. Doyle might want to consider why he is so quick to parrot a call for government intervention, which, we know, would be more disastrous than a dose of Robert Campeau.

Alex W. Kennedy,
Toronto

"Full of a poison" (*Cover*, Jan. 29) is really about the impractical greed of money in the financial community that is, at best, suggestive and, at worst, involves a legitimized form of theft. I cannot understand why this sleazy practice has not led to greater and more restrictive legislation.

Kelley Wilson,
Edmonton

Letter on child and sex in evidence: "When should children be allowed to testify under duress?" (Nov. 1991). Letter to Editor: "When should children be allowed to testify under duress?" (Nov. 1991). Letter to Editor: "When should children be allowed to testify under duress?" (Nov. 1991).

PASSAGES

DIVORCING: Billionaire New York City-based real estate developer Donald Trump, 63, and his wife, Ivana, 46, after nearly 13 years of marriage and three children, Ivana Trump, 47, and their two sons, are divorcing. Ivana, who is now in Montreal where she met her husband at the 1984 Montreal Olympics. She is president of New York's Plaza Hotel, purchased by her husband for \$499 million in 1984. Her lawyers say that she will receive her prenuptial contract, which entitles her to \$26 million and their 15-year marriage in Greenwich, Conn., and divided a greater share of her husband's estimated \$1.7-billion fortune. Celebrity watchers have linked Donald Trump with real estate magnate, "Ivona."



AWARDED: To world-renowned British violinist and conductor Yehudi Menuhin, 73, the Montreal Canada Council's \$20,000 Glenn Gould Prize, designed to recognize "an exceptional contribution to music."

DIED: Hockey legend Clarence (Hap) Day, 86, a defenseman and, later, coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs, he has been in St. Thomas, Ont. Day's Leafs became the first NHL team to win three consecutive Stanley Cups, from 1947 to 1949.

DIED: French-language activist Georges Forest, 65, whose 1974 court challenge of a traffic ticket printed in English, on the grounds that official documents must be in both official languages, led to the Supreme Court of Canada declaring unenforceable Manitoba's 1988 English-only language

law, of an apparent heart attack in hospital near his St. Catharines, Ont., home.

REMOVED: Civil servant Gordon Coles, 64, the former Nova Scotia deputy attorney general, was the royal commission investigating into Donald Marshall's 1971 on-farm murder conviction swept out for criticism for his handling of the case. Coles will receive \$348,000 to leave his \$94,000-a-year plus salary adviser as constitutional officer on Feb. 28.

DIED: Hungarian-born Beate Bruchmann, 61, the mistress of one of Canada's leading business families who helped save hundreds of Jews in Europe from the Nazis before immigrating to Canada after the Second World War, is hospitalized near her Toronto home.

PALACE GATE

IN REVIEW



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OPENING NOTES

Václav Havel's power breaks, Mordecai Richler remembers Pia Zadora, and John Turner aims high

A CERTAIN KIND OF FAME

Critics have regularly savaged Pia Zadora's work as an actress, singer and dancer, but the petite blonde is now enjoying a flurry of sorts by inspiring references in recent novels by prominent writers. In Thomas Pynchon's *Vineland*, a TV viewer watches her in a (fictional) movie, *The Close Bow Story*. And in his lighter passages, Mordecai Richler's *Solomon Gundy Was Here* and Jay McInerney's *Story of My Life* make use of a tale about Zadora's stage appearance in the title role of *The Story of Anna Frank*. Zadora's work in that play was purportedly so wretched that, as stage Nazis searched Anne's home, one member of the audience shouted out, "She's in the title." Richler and McInerney acknowledge hearing that story about Zadora, but neither man was aware that the story writer had seized on that particular anecdote. As for Zadora, she realizes that the story is false, as she has never portrayed Anna Frank onstage. In fiction, certainly, facts should not stand in the way of a good story.

Richler cooing Pia Zadora in *The Diary of Anna Frank*



Accounting for Hollywood's magic

At Busbyville recently convened a California court that Paramount Pictures made its case for closing its doors in 1968 after scoring Eddie Murphy that has generated about \$470 million in gross revenues. But the U.S. bankruptcy's original contract with Paramount calls for 10 per cent of the film's net profits, and Busbyville has excoriated Hollywood's bottom line: the film did not report any net profits because costs—ranging from Murphy's \$36.5-million share of the profits to a \$200,000 "breakdown" bill for members of the cast's entourage—were charged against *Closing in America's* gross revenues. Said Paramount lawyer Robert Decker: "Sixteen per cent of zero continues to be zero." (Still, Busbyville is pleased

Murphy: \$20.5 million for another bankrupt's idea



ing with one of the most daunting tasks of his quest for net profits: a court-embossed copy key of the studio's ledgers.

SOUVENIRS OF A WAR ZONE

The U.S. army is going to great lengths to commemorate its most recent engagement: last December's invasion of Panama. To that end, the army recently ordered 44,500 Combat Infantryman Badges to supplement the 11,400 decorations it already has in store—even though only 2,500 soldiers came under fire during the first four days after the invasion. And army spokesman Joseph Padilla: "Soldiers can get badges for extra hours and for nerve, courage, what have you." The face of courage has many badges.

Taking a break for laughter

Václav Havel has found a way of reducing the pressure on the non-Communist members of Czechoslovakia's new coalition government. When the country's problems appear to be overwhelming, the Czechoslovakian president sometimes holds policy discussions and reminds new cabinet members and officials of their work and recreational passage from just, police leaders meet or avoid jobs under Communist rule. Then, say his colleagues, he asks them to "take one minute out for laughter." Still, the president permit, and one official has noted that the so-called laughter breaks have now clocked to 30 seconds each.



Commons (left): The Queen: a list of the world's richest women

WOMEN WITH SOMETHING EXTRA

Britain's glossy *Magazines & Queens* magazine has compiled a list of the 20 richest women in the world—with Queen Elizabeth II in first place with a fortune of \$10.9 billion. Reporter Michael Marchand said that he made extensive checks with contacts in finance and banking before ranking 20 women who control approximately 130 billion in assets. Marchand stressed that in ordering top-up to the Queen, he had excluded such state-owned treasures as the crown jewels. Still, Her Majesty's personal property in-

cludes vast estates, such as the 50,000 acres of Sandringham Palace, and stocks worth \$4.9 billion. Others named include Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands (in second place with \$5.7 billion) and Johanna Quandt, the majority owner of Germany's new firm. But Marchand had to adjust his rankings when revolutionary forces in Romania executed Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu last December: the wife of the overthrown dictator had accepted 14th place on the list.

CARS AND CLOTHES HELP MAKE THE MAN

Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier's presence at a non-Warrior Pact conference in Ottawa last week underscored the profound political—and personal—changes that have occurred in Eastern Europe. But when federal officials who wanted to present him with a \$400 perk asked for his car, they drew a blank. Said Dienstbier: "It has been so long since I had a new car that I have forgotten my plan." Antonella Moraschi can work for the benefit of a good appearance. The well-dressed Italian TV journalist gained speedy access to a hotel housing many of the delegates by using a low-level security check in a \$40-per-hour Cadillac stretch limousine—like the one rented for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.



No women on parade

With one exception—military duty—women can serve in any Canadian Armed Forces' combat unit. Despite that nearly one right, however, the Governor General's Foot Guards at Ottawa last month barred 11 women members from taking part in a ceremony honoring Ray Hnatyshyn as the militia's newest colonel. The reason, according to Maj. Richard Gervy, the unit's second-in-command: only soldiers who are affirmatively seen as eligible to march in a guard of honor, and the women have all served as clerical or administrative roles. But Minister Gervy, the Ottawa West Liberal MP who has championed the female soldiers' cause, rejected that argument. Said Gervy: "He could have broken with tradition—it was already within his discretion—but he chose not to." An all-male guard of honor may soon be an outdated military formation.

Hnatyshyn and his guards: men only

Life after Ottawa

John Turner will resume practicing law next month. Joanne Miller-Thomson, a 59-year-old Toronto firm—senior



Turner: a long job search

of months after friends in the private sector started trying to place Turner with a bigger firm. Some Toronto lawyers say that the former opposition leader's initial secretary requests prolonged that job search; before reaching an unwritten agreement with Miller-Thomson, Turner had sought a salary and expense package of up to \$500,000 per year.



The Mulroneys: a risky public relations exercise

marked the opening stages of a carefully planned but decidedly risky exercise in public relations by the beleaguered former Tories. For at least the next five months—and perhaps until the end of the year—the Prime Minister is planning to spend an average of one day a week outside of Ottawa, travelling with his wife, Mila, and a clutch of aides to cruise and tour across the country.

According to senior Tories, the exercise is partly designed to ensure that Mulroney remains in the media spotlight throughout the long campaign leading up to the federal leadership convention in Calgary in June. But influential advisers to the Prime Minister also acknowledge that the road trips are meant to reassure grassroots Tories, many of whom are uncomfortable with the government's current agenda. "I get phone calls all the time from friends in the party who want to make sure that we know what the hell we are doing," and one senior Tory, "Mulroney knows that his first priority right now is to keep the troops in line. To do that, he has to show them that he is not about to stand up in public and defend his own policies."

Mulroney's task is likely to become even more difficult with the release this week of the 1990-1991 federal budget. In part because of spilling over government on the national debt, Finance Minister Michael Wilson faced the task of cutting spending or increasing taxes by a total of \$3 billion just to meet the projected federal deficit of \$28.5 billion. But Wilson's room for manoeuvring is severely limited. Even some of his colleagues on the Conservative leadership have declared openly that they will not support any significant increase in taxes. "People in Alberta will not accept more tax hikes," said Barbara (Bobbie) Spencer, now for Calgary Southwest and chairman of Alberta's 24-member Tory caucus. "The message is that spending over the top."

Given those restrictions, most Conservatives say that there is little the government can do in the near future to improve its image. According to the most recent Gallup poll, released late last month, the Tories have sunk to third place nationally, with the support of 29 per cent of decided voters—the same level the party hit at its previous low point, in February, 1987. Still, four months away from choosing a new leader, the Liberals are ahead with 46 per cent, while the New Democrats' Party under new leader Audrey McLaughlin sits second with 25 per cent. "There is an inescapable sense of resignation in the Prime Minister's Office," and one Conservative strategist "Moody really likes what is

happening, but nobody knows better what all we can do today to explain what it is that we are trying to do, and what that people understand."

Mulroney's advisers clearly believe that he can do that most effectively by getting out of Ottawa. They conclude that the national media often ignores what the Prime Minister says in the nation's capital, not because reporters are hostile to the Tories but because the same news before the government—including the cut, the deficit and the proposed health care constitutional amendment—are not new. But the same television networks and newspapers routinely send correspondents to cover Mul-

roney's arrival in Toronto last week, and officials had arranged for the Prime Minister to speak at a dinner sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce, an organization that includes many active Tories. Later, when a group reported to the cut brought up close to a quarter of the tickets to the event, chamber president David Frey, a Tory supporter, demanded that all but 24 of the tickets the group had purchased be returned and distributed to other area residents. The speech itself was delivered before the meal to make sure that it could be true for the nightly newscasts in Central Canada. And most of the protesters were long



Brandon protest: Wilson (below) denying bitter cold to join the Prime Minister

time whenever he goes on the road. Said one adviser: "It sounds crazy, I know, but the press gallery actually seems to pay more attention to what he says when he travels than when he stays in home. On that point, we get coverage in the local media which you cannot do if you stay in Ottawa."

Mulroney is not the first prime minister to discover the advantages of leaving the capital in the late 1970s, then Liberal Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau made frequent trips outside Ottawa. Unlike the first, however, Mulroney clearly plans to zig through the crowds and signing autographs. "He seems more comfortable dealing with people to than our communications," said Alberta Tory MP Lee Kishorson. "When he arrived as Mulroney's top director from 1984 to 1987, 'The video image of him seems odd, but as a person he and Mrs. Mulroney both come across as warm and approachable.'"

Mulroney's staff is also adept at organizing his road trips and visits to small towns for maximum effect. Weeks

outside in the better cold, held back by hundreds of about 50 informed members of the press, Wilson brought in from Winnipeg.

Earlier in the day, Mulroney met privately with the editorial board of the daily *Brandon Sun*. He and Mila also gave separate interviews to CBC TV, the local CBC affiliate, *Star Street*. Craig, the station's top news and general manager, "Somebody from the newsroom phoned up a couple of weeks ago and asked if we would be interested in talking to the Prime Minister. I was very excited. I think it is a great that he decided to come here." Craig added that he was happy to give Mulroney a chance to outline his reasons for withdrawing the cut. "I do not think people would be protesting as much if they understood how the tax will work." "It is our job to help get that message across."

Mulroney's own message is a simple one, in effect, he seems to be telling Canadians that he does not care whether he is popular as long as he is respected for his willingness to take tough decisions. "You want to be popular, it is a

National Notes

VICTIMS COMPENSATED

The federal government announced that more than 100 people in Canada who suffered relatively light defects as a result of thalidomide will receive equal compensation payments from a fund of \$2.6 million. But a spokesman for Canada's thalidomide victims said that the payments should vary according to the severity of disability. In 1961 and 1962, before the drug was found to damage fetuses, doctors prescribed it to reduce nausea during pregnancy.

ONE JUDGE INVESTIGATED

Quebec Court Judge Denis Dussan was suspended while the province's judicial council investigates a complaint lodged by Quebec Justice Minister G. Bouchard over remarks that Dussan made during a Jan. 27, 1989, speech and weapons trial in the Montreal suburb of Longueuil. Interpolating during an argument over a point of law, Dussan had said that "rites are like women who are made to be violent."

ANOTHER CLEARED

The Canadian Judicial Council said that B.C. county court Judge Peter van der Hoog was wrongly accused of abusing a three-year-old girl's behavior in a case involving a man who twisted her body in a sexual position. The council concluded that the judge's observation in court last December that the child had been "sexually aggressive" was an "unfortunate choice of words" that was misunderstood. Demonstrations had called for van der Hoog's removal from the bench.

TRANSIT EXHIBITION CHARGED

Danuta Gault, president of the provincial rail union, Saskatchewan Transportation Co., and company men pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the province. The charges relate to a contract to build the Chignik River sea contract by Saskatchewan Transit to purchase 11 new buses from the British Columbia-based firm. The other two people charged were a vice-president and an agent of the Transco-trainer.

LANGUAGE COMPLAINT

The Ontario-based United Nations Human Rights Commission gave the Canadian government until the end of March to respond to a complaint by a former operator from Washington, D.C., against Quebec's language law. SAC 2766 George McPherson, SAC, complained to the commission in November that the province had introduced a right to freedom of expression by making it illegal to display an English-language sign over his business.

CANADA

GETTING THE MESSAGE OUT

He showed that had all of the stoppages of a day on the campaign trail, a staged encounter with a mob of flag-waving schoolchildren, interviews with the politicians and his wife at the town's only television station and, in the evening, a speech to the local Chamber of Commerce. But if Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's night-long visit to Brandon, Man., last week was meant to shore up support for his government in the Conservative heartland of southwestern Manitoba, there was little evidence that it had succeeded. Instead, hundreds of picket-carrying demonstrators stood for two hours in the -32°C cold for a chance to join Mulroney when he arrived in a suburban hotel for a \$30-a-plate dinner with about 450 invited guests. Refused that apparently as a trade-off, Mulroney's spokeswoman said in his speech that every day his policies—especially the planned seven-per-cent Goods and Services Tax—

MULRONEY GOES ON THE ROAD, TALKING TO THE LOCAL MEDIA TO SHORE UP TORY SUPPORT

were highly unpopular. But he added "We will take it on the chin if we have to, not because it is popular but because it is right."

Mulroney's speech in Brandon last week, following a similar one in the southwestern Ontario city of Kitchener the week before,

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CANADA

very simple proposition," he told his Brandon audience. "But you will not like what you see in the public accounts three years from now." Later, he brushed aside a local reporter's suggestion that his government's low standing in the polls spelled difficulty for the Tories. "Nobody is in difficulty 30 years before the next election," he said.

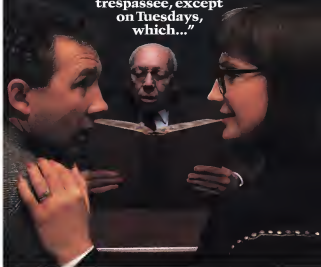
Despite that, Mulroney did appear to win many converts to his tax-reform proposals in Brandon. He did his magic to convince many of his listeners of the need for the Meech Lake constitutional accord. Signed in 1987, the pact will expire on June 23 when it is ratified by the legislatures of all 10 provinces. The governments of Manitoba and New Brunswick, the two provinces that have submitted resolutions, oppose it—and Newfoundland has threatened to rescind its ratification unless changes are made. Privately, one senior federal Tory told Mulroney that Ottawa has not yet given up hope of convincing Manitoba's Tory Premier Gary Filmon—who heads a minority government—in call a snap election this spring. If he won a majority, the official said, the premier would then be in a position to strike a deal with Ottawa in an effort to salvage Meech Lake. But Filmon's own advisers partly dismiss such suggestions. They told the Premier is tentatively planning a fall election, and will not be sidetracked by Ottawa. Still one add to the premier. "Filmon has not wanted to say that Meech is dead, but the opinion that existed a few months ago has died."

But even with such problems, most federal Tories insist that there is little reason for them to worry about the government's unpopularity. "We were at 20 per cent in the polls in 1987, and yet we still managed to win a second majority in November, 1988," noted Mulroney's top aide, Donald Stewart, chairman of the Conservative campaign. "After you have been through rough times once or twice, you do not get shocked when it happens again." Said Brandon MP Lee Clark: "If there was an election tomorrow most of us would lose our seats. But at least we cannot be accused of governing by opinion polls."

In Brandon last week, Mulroney sounded a similar note of determination. At one point, he joked that the ratio of his supporters had been reduced to his "manhood fairly." One before he introduced legislation to implement the act that privately some senior Tories expressed concern that the government's lack of its own ability to recover from the slump may be undermined. "The more at the risk is that they have everything under control," said an adviser who sits frequently with the Prime Minister. "They brag that after a while these things take on a life of their own. What we need are some new initiatives to show that we care about people as well as balance sheets." Still, only a minority of federal Tories appear to doubt the wisdom of the current strategy. And Mulroney himself seems ready to hold his course for now, regardless of the effect on his government's popularity.

ROSS LOYER in Brandon

"By-law 128-D requires access to your home for the invitee, but not for the trespasser, except on Tuesdays, which..."



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A foothold in Quebec

The NDP triumphs in the Chamby by-election

The crowd was jubilant at Chao Wong's, a modest Chinese restaurant on the outskirts of St-Roch-de-Greuil, Que. They stood and cheered when consumer advocate Philip Edmondson, the first New Democrat ever elected in the province, raised his hands in victory to celebrate his lopsided win in last week's by-election in the federal riding of Chamby, just northwest of Montreal. Speaking less than uncharacteristically French, he told his audience that his triumph was a testament to the "great tolerance" of the voters in the once-warmly francophone nationalist riding. As the firing band into Gren de Jean, the anthem of Quebec's nationalists, Edmondson said, "To an English-speaking Quebecer, born in the United States, but elected as a French-speaking constituency, it is proof that there is a space in Quebec for anglophones, francophones and others, as long as it is remembered that the French culture and language are essential."

That is precisely what his supporters, crammed into the large restaurant, wanted to hear. An ill-fateded movement of Canadian federalism and independence-minded Quebec-

ers, they were the heart of the campaign team that produced a landslide victory for the 45-year-old Edmondson. And while there may be lingering questions about the long-term durability of this unlikely alliance, there were no doubts about their success last week. Not only did they allow Edmondson to beat the PC by 16 in his home-land-though in Quebec, they also toppled Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservatives, who had held the riding since 1984. In the process, they dealt a coup, probably fatal, blow to the nationalist leadership supporters of former Quebec conservative minister Clifford Lincoln, Edmondson's Liberal opponent in Chamby.

Sweeping over the most optimistic pre-election projections, Edmondson won 28,928 votes, 86 per cent of the ballots cast. Lincoln, who had staked much of his leadership bid on a triumph in Chamby, attracted only 7,908 votes (27 per cent). Still, that put him ahead of Conservative contender Serge Nadeau, a retired dancer of a Montreal police station, who finished with just 3,819 votes (14 per cent)—so far behind that he lost his \$500 deposit.

For Lincoln, the outcome was demoralizing. Wandering around his hushed and somber campaign headquarters, an unsmiling wreath along the street from the scene of Edmondson's victory celebration, Lincoln looked tired and dejected. "The people are always right," he said once the results were known. "As a defeatist, I accept the result quickly, loyally and without any rancor." At the same time, he said that he had not decided whether to remain in the Liberal leadership. "By and by, we'll talk about it," he said, munching on a slice of the red-and-white swirl cake that was originally destined to celebrate his victory. But even his closest advisers expected privately that it was likely he would step out of the race.

As for Tory contender Nadeau, a political newcomer, even his respectable image could not overcome the Chamby electorate's antipathy towards the riding's last Tory member, Richard Gend. The by-election became necessary when Gend had to resign his seat last May after pleading guilty to 31 counts of fraud and breach of trust involving public funds. He served a day in jail and was fined \$30,000. The campaign statistics of Tory heavyweights including federal Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard, who visited the riding twice, and Mulroney himself were not enough to repair the damage. Still Bouchard, who was at Nadeau's side on election night at the Tory campaign headquarters in the town of Beloeil. "It was necessary to forget what happened during the Gend period and that was not easy."



Lincoln (left), Edmondson: a time to rethink Liberal leadership aspirations

Last week's winner made sure of that. Edmondson, who ran second to Gend in the 1988 general election, has remained an active in the riding even that defeat. An Ottawa who took out Caroline Quirreton in 1971, he established his reputation as a consumer activist as president of the Automobile Protection Association (APA), a nonprofit consumer organization that he founded in 1969. As head of the group,

Edmondson wrote the Lemon-Aid across a guidebooks going advice on new and used cars. Then, in 1987, he left the organization to prepare a campaign for a federal seat. Since Gend's untimely demise, Edmondson has served as Chamby's unofficial MP, helping constituents resolve problems such as disputes over unemployment insurance payments. The strategy worked, even when charges arose late in the

campaign that Edmondson had accepted \$10,000 worth of kickbacks from an automobile garage owner in return for client referrals when Edmondson was head of the APA. Edmondson said that he assumed the money was proceeds from his books, which the garage owner sold on his behalf. That explanation was enough to satisfy the Chamby electorate.

For the time, meanwhile, Edmondson's win is double-edged. He gets the party a Quebec base, but he is also a political overboard whose support of the Meech Lake accord during his campaign contradicted the party line, which holds that the agreement should be altered. But after attending his first caucus meeting in Ottawa last week, Edmondson told reporters that he now supports the party's Meech Lake policy. Still, Michel Bell MP John Rodriguez, another advocate of the accord, welcomed the prospect of having an ally in Ottawa. "Now we can speak to Quebec and hear from Quebec through a real Quebecer," he said.

For his part, Claude Bangor, Quebec adviser to Vice Leader Jeffrey McLaughlin, echoed that view. "Having Phil here is going to shake people up," he said. "The party agonized for years as if Quebec did not exist. So we had no idea what the real Quebec was all about." Now Edmondson must demonstrate that a non-aligned English-speaking American can provide the Quebec voice that the new wants.

BARRY CANNE in St-Roch-de-Greuil with BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa

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Vacation in a cottage with the lake.



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Our world revolves around you.



CANADIAN RESOURCES. ALCAN ALUMINUM.

Alcan is a Canadian aluminum company. And we share the growing concerns of all Canadians with our environment. Thus we became a founder of the important Blue Box neighbourhood recycling program now operating in Ontario and other

parts of Canada.

The eyes of the world are on this project, a unique collaboration of soft-drink companies, packaging suppliers and government dealing with a veritable solid wastes. Already we have seen a remarkable return

rate on aluminum cans in Blue Box neighbourhoods. And that's our goal for all of Canada.

Today we're recycling billions of cans continentwide, using only 5% of the energy new aluminum takes. And soon we'll be doubling our

capacity. "Waste not, want not" is rapidly becoming, "Don't use it if you can't reuse it".

Not only is aluminum recyclable, it's the only material that recycles to its original quality. So today's cans will reappear as tomorrow's cans -

not a feature of the landscape

in recycling, packaging, design, automobile, aerospace, marine, housing, construction, medicine, research and corporate citizenship, Alcan is aluminum to the world.

Scan & recycle in 3D
with the Alcan
recycling logo
to help for better
results. See logo.



ALCAN IS ALUMINUM

A GIANT STEP TOWARDS PEACE



The historic international conference in Ottawa was entering its final week when the unexpected agreements took shape. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark was about to inform the closing session of the talks on East-West mutual surveillance, the so-called open skies negotiations, leaving the foreign ministers from 23 west and Warsaw Pact countries. Suddenly, a sudden visitor to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker stood into the cavernous Ottawa Conference Centre and approached Clark, the chairman of the meeting. "There may be something big breaking," he whispered. "Can you keep for meeting going?" Pivoting for time, Clark called for a media break. Thirty minutes later, Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze emerged from a private meeting with the straining news that the two superpowers had agreed on major reductions in their armed forces in Central Europe. At the same time, they declared that the United States and the principal powers in Europe had hammered out an agreement that is potentially

THE OTTAWA MEETING OF NATO AND WARSAW PACT MINISTERS SAW SOME DRAMATIC BREAKTHROUGHS

zone far-reaching than the troop cuts—a plan for expediting the reunification of Germany. The breakthrough on military manpower reductions, by about 300,000 Soviet troops and 60,000 Americans to 195,000 apiece in the heart of Europe, and a general agreement to slow East and West "to inspect each other from the air," together constitute a blueprint for promoting peace and reforming relations

between the 16 NATO nations and the seven members of Eastern Europe's counterpart military alliance. And the Ottawa accord on a unified Germany is designed to impose supervision over the reshaping of Europe. That pact will enable Britain, France and the two superpowers to exert control over fast-moving developments that are propelling East Germany towards a merger with West Germany. As Shevardnadze told a Canadian joint parliamentary session of defense and external affairs committees two days after the conference, "The European states are entitled to guarantee that a united Germany, if and when it is established, will not be a threat to them" (page 31).

Still, the agreement for negotiating German unity provoked protests from some diplomats at the open-skies conference, which opened on Feb. 11 with a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Mulroney in Parliament's Centre Block and closed on Feb. 13 with the surprise announcements on Germany and troop cuts. The previous seven or eight days had been a series of secret consultations that produced the confidence agreement involved only the two Germans and the four powers that occupied Germany at the end of the Second World War. As well, the six-power accord's schedule for confidence talks excludes other countries, although some diplomats suggested that the 35-nation Conference on Security and Disarmament in Europe—the so-called Helsinki group, which first met in Finland's capital in the 1970s—should convene ahead of time to approve the arrangements for Germany. The actions appeared to have finally led to a vote on setting the terms of reunification. Poland, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium-Poland's Prime Minister Teodoro Matuszewski, for one, was doubtful by a pressing the powers that will negotiate German reunification to permit Polish participation. He spoke on the issue, Matuszewski told reporters at Warsaw, is "Nothing about us without us."

But the superpower plans, which the drafters dubbed the "two-phased concept," calls for the two Germans first to work out their merger's internal elements following a scheduled election in East Germany on March 18 (page 32). Then, the U.S., Soviet, British and French governments, claiming legal rights in Germany as the victors of the Second World War, will negotiate with the Germans "to discuss external aspects of the establishment of German unity, including the issues of security of



The open-skies conference: Baker (left) and Shevardnadze make agreements on German reunification, troop cuts and aerial surveillance of strategic weapons.

the neighboring states," according to a brief statement issued by the six foreign ministers.

The statement's reference to the security of neighboring states was added at Shevardnadze's insistence, participants said, apparently in an attempt to allay Poland's concerns. That posture was among the agreed points that emerged from a dinner round of private meetings and telephone calls in the two weeks before, and then during, the Ottawa conference. The process began on Jan. 28 in Washington, at a meeting between Baker and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, and gained momentum two weeks later at Ottawa. In that period, Baker outlined the plan to visiting West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; then, in French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas during a goodbye airline stop-over on Feb. 5 in Shannon, Ireland, and, in Moscow to the Soviet leaders, and by note to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl as they crossed paths in Moscow. In Ottawa, the aim, including East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, unfolded repeatedly in pairs and in groups until the so-called final agreement in text to announce the joint decisions on Feb. 13.

Shortly before that agreement, Shevardnadze informed Baker that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev—overruling his staff of a few days earlier—had accepted a U.S. proposed test-production plan, including a provision that the Americans could suggest the U.S. ending of 185,000 troops in Central Europe by maintaining another 20,000 on bases in Berlin, Bonn, Italy, Greece and Turkey. "The deal was clearly balanced between the two ministers, without officials," said a senior Canadian official. "For us, it was seen on the case."

The case that was not yet progress on the meeting's original task, an initiative to open up the skies over Europe and North America to regular military surveillance. Although Eastern Bloc ministers argued that for information power should be shared, while NATO disagreed, diplomats expected about 200 officials, left behind at Ottawa until Feb. 28, to work out a compromise accord to be finalized at a follow-up conference in Budapest in May.

But it was the road of informal contacts between the various delegations that provided the audience with an most dramatic results. So quickly did changing positions change that officials sometimes had difficulty keeping pace with their master's official line. That indicated

World Notes

SOVIET KIDNAP UPHEAVAL

At least 18 people were killed in ethnic riots in Dushanbe, the capital of the Soviet central Asian republic of Tajikistan. Angry over high unemployment and spurred by false rumors that Christian American missionaries, doctors, officers, fighting at the republic of Azerbaijan were being given preference for appointments in Dushanbe despite a severe local housing shortage, thousands of Tajik Muslims went on a rampage of destruction, looting and fighting with Soviet troops. In response, the republic's president, a former Soviet Communist party chief, asked to resign.

LATVIAN INDEPENDENCE LOOMS

After heated debate, Latvia's parliament voted 117 to 10 to work to transfer the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic into a free and independent state. Although internationalism in the three Baltic republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania have long called for independence from Moscow, the Latvian document appeared likely to add further fuel to a movement already in the Soviet parliament on defining precisely the terms under which a Soviet republic may secede from the union.

RESORING TIES

At a two-day meeting in Madrid, Britain and Argentina restored full diplomatic relations severed during a 1982 war over the Falkland Islands. Both sides went into the talks having agreed to ignore the question of Argentina's claim to the Falklands, which it calls the Malvinas.

CUBA ANNOUNCES REFORMS

Cuba's leaders announced plans for "perfecting the political and economical system of the nation." But they made it clear that Cuba would remain a socialist state, without state. The Central Committee called for improvements in mass organizations of the party, including the youth's organization and neighborhood groups known as Committees of the Defense of the Revolution.

AFGHAN PEACE PLAN

On the first anniversary of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze proposed a halt to all arms supplies to Afghanistan and a ceasefire between the Marxist Kabul government and the U.S.-backed Mujahideen rebels, followed by the removal of all arms stocks from the country. In an article in the government daily newspaper, Avangard Shevardnadze also proposed an international peace conference to help end Afghanistan's 11-year-old civil war.

unresolved differences on whether a united Germany would belong to NATO or, as the Soviets contended, should be neutral. At one point during a news conference on Feb. 22 senior Soviet spokesmen stated unequivocally that NATO membership for a united Germany was "not something we accept." At the same time, across the street, Shevardnadze, emerging from a meeting with British counterpart Francis Pym, said: "There is room for negotiation." He told Medvedev, "I am not saying that neutrality is the only way."

The NATO-central issue is one that has been left to be resolved in the negotiations on German unity. Opacity, as we divided on which

Genscher, during a visit to Rade, his East German counterpart, and that "we must declare openly and solemnly: we Germans have no territorial claims on any of our neighbors, including Poland." And at Warsaw, East German Prime Minister Hans Modrow told a meeting of Polish parliamentarians, "A united Germany fulfilled can never become a threat to its neighbors and must be their partner."

Despite such statements and the Ottawa accord granting for visible supervision of German reunification, many Europeans watched warily in German leaders' general unity. That concern was reinforced last week during two days of talks in Bonn between

West's coalition government, it was a humiliating reminder that the rich West Germans have the power almost to dictate terms of unification to their poorer cousins in the East. And Andre Volkmann, a leader of the East German Green party, "Boris's strategy is to demoralize the East German population and to break their courage." Sebastian Pflügel, a member of the New Forum opposition group and one of Modrow's ministers, sharply criticized what he called the "self-expansion and arrogance" of Western politicians. And Neuen-Dorff, the newspaper of East Germany's lesser Communist party, now called the Party of Democratic Socialism, headed its account of the



Crossing from West to East Berlin at Brandenburg Gate: concern over the political and military weight of a single state

option is likely to offer more security against any future attempt by that country to flex its economic, political and military power against weaker neighbors. Poland's foreign minister, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, said at an Ottawa news conference that his government would accept a united German role in NATO, provided that one-German NATO troops were not based in East Germany and that some Soviet troops remained there for an unspecified time.

Poland, whose concern by Nazi Germany in 1939 precipitated the Second World War, is aware, however, that German unification creates a most unlikely for guarantors of its porous border with Germany along the Oder and Neisse rivers, which incorporate present German territories. That demand prompted numerous statements at week's end by politicians from both parts of Germany. West Germany's

Medrow and Kohl—despite Kohl's inclinations towards his East German visitor. Medrow had hoped to secure immediate West German aid to shore up East Germany's troubled economy, but Kohl was clear again that he regards Medrow's coalition government as just a caretaker administration. The East German delegation, which included 17 ministers, was greeted only by low-level protocol officials. And Kohl flatly turned down Medrow's request for \$15.8 billion to aid, saying that such help would be available only after the March 15 vote. Still, the two sides agreed to set up a joint committee this week and prepare for an economic and currency union.

The dual-sided treatment of the East German by West's government prompted bitter reaction in East Berlin. For many East Germans, including opposition leaders in Mo-

rowing, "Kohl puts a pistol to Medrow's chest."

Kohl's determination to force the pace of unification was underscored elsewhere last week. Before meeting Medrow, the West German leader met Garbachev in Moscow and renewed what he called "a green light for the unity of our brotherland." On his flight back to Bonn, Kohl celebrated with champagne. But, for the politicians returning home from Canada, the news was at least some satisfaction that the Ottens record, despite controversy over the two-plus-four plan, promises to impose a measure of control over the hectic pace of the historic changes that are reshaping the world.

E. KARE FULFORD and **CAROL MOLLINS** are GIES IN LONDON and **ANDREW JENSEN** is Ottawa and **ANDREW FENLON** is East Berlin



Shevardnadze (left), Clark: a determination to change the course of history

THE SOVIET UNION

Falcon of the Kremlin

Shevardnadze proved his diplomatic prowess

In the rough dialect of the Georgian language that he calls home, his name, Shevardnadze, means "the falcon." It is a singular fitting appellation, at 64, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has shown himself capable of seeing the opportunities that history has thrown into his path with the clarity of his namesake bird of prey. As one of the most powerful men in the Kremlin, after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, he has made clear his determination to change the course of his country's history—and to reshape profoundly its relationship with its neighbors, allies and adversaries. Even in photographs, Shevardnadze's hawkish profile and intense stare suggest he is not acting against his nature. And now Western diplomats who watched the Soviet minister in action at the open skies conference in Ottawa last week: "The combination of Gorbachev and Shevardnadze is one of the most powerful political duos in recent times."

During his five-day Ottawa visit, the falcon of the Kremlin showed his diplomatic acuity to master the often treacherous winds of international politics. With equal parts of tact and charm, he worked with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to secure a troop-cutting deal that will see the two superpowers slash their garrisons in Europe to the lowest point since before the Second World War. Then, on Feb. 15, at a

joint hearing of the Senate and House of Commons committees on external affairs, the newly-born Soviet revealed another side of his personality. Shevardnadze, the political philosopher. Speaking to about 30 MPs and senators, Shevardnadze sketched a detailed portrait of a non-sectarian nation struggling to survive a desperate war against past mistakes. He declared Shevardnadze: "Our country is weak indeed."

Last week's visit for the two-day conference and three further days of meetings was Gorbachev's last extended glimpse of the Soviet foreign minister. Frequently condemned for playing a supporting role as the shadow of the charismatic Gorbachev, Shevardnadze demonstrated in Ottawa that he is a diplomatic star in his own right. Acting on several fronts, he succeeded in containing the damage to the Soviets from a series of potentially humiliating concessions to NATO demands.

For one thing, Shevardnadze moved to forestall a body backlash against the resuscitation of Germany among Soviet citizens, for many of whom the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 remains a bitter personal memory. By accepting a Western Bill proposal to ban the progress of German unification monitored by a panel of six countries, including his own, Shevardnadze placed the Kremlin in a position to

show the divided nation's transformation into a potent truly liberating European country. "The one thing the right of Germany to self-determination," he remarked during his testimony to the past committee, "that equality, Germany's neighbors are entitled to guarantee that Germany will not be a threat to them."

That close, Shevardnadze routed the Soviets to the front of the opposition in their by challenging the United States to submit its military activities in the ocean and space to the same scrutiny that last week's agreement will direct towards Soviet and American land-based forces. For his part, Baker rejected the Soviet's proposal. Still, Shevardnadze's sagacious resulted in the safe

test of an elusive objective in the fall campaign of the conference to "greater openness in the latest in other spheres." Re-elected Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, who chaired the conference, "We left the language general but we quite deliberately picked up on Mr. Shevardnadze's thoughts."

That political agility reflected Shevardnadze's early experience as a troubleshooter for the Communist party in his native Georgia, in the southern Soviet Union. The son of a teacher in the Black Sea village of Mtskha, Shevardnadze was first secretary of the Georgian Communist party at the age of 44. At that time, he was assigned to close up the republic's notoriously corrupt political house during the reign of then-General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. In 1976, Shevardnadze was brought to Moscow as a member of the Soviet Union's powerful Central Committee. Nine years later he was elevated to full membership in the ruling Politburo and, on July 2, 1985, he replaced the then 75-year-old Andrei Gromyko as foreign affairs minister.

At first, Shevardnadze looked well used for from Moscow. Instead, he would sit back in the corridors of the foreign ministry within 12 months of his appointment, three-quarters of the Soviet Union's ambassadors and two-thirds of its consuls general were replaced. But he has used his position to bring out the country with a keen grasp of its perilous situation.

And last week, he struck a note of caution in his address to his Canadian audience. "Some politicians wish to play up a political game of rapid chess with a five-minute time limit," he told the attentive audience. "It is essential to proceed by the rules of the game, not on the whim of another ally when the consequences are clear." About four hours later, the falcon took flight about a Soviet military transport for the long trip back home.

E. KARE FULFORD is Ottawa

THE GERMANKIES

A proxy election

West German politicians battle in the East

On the sixth floor of a gloomy brick building in East Berlin, campaign workers for East Germany's new Social Democratic Party (SDP) were bustling about last week—much like political consultants anywhere. But amidst the commotion were the physical signs that East Germany's first free elections to be held on March 18 will be a vote like no other. Almost everything in the offices, including telephones, typewriters, computers and campaign leaflets, was brought in by West German Social Democrats anxious to ensure that what they call their "sister party" in the East scores well. And alongside the eager East Germans, for whose democracy is a novel experience, were slick professional operatives from West Germany's 160 headquarters in Berlin assigned to teach the East Germans how to run a smooth campaign. "It's not so easy," one young West German, who identified himself only as Frank, remarked late one evening. "We bring in the leaflets, but they don't get out and distribute them. What can you do?"

Other East German political parties are also teaching their campaign with generous West German aid. Indeed, so much money is flowing across the border that some East Germans complain that their election is being turned into little more than a ploy to win West German parties. Many of the strident activists who were in the forefront of the pro-democracy movement, which forced East Germany's Communist rulers last fall to open the country's borders and promise free elections, have been swept aside. For many East Germans, the March 18 election has become just another too much bigger change: their country's anguished reconciliation with West Germany. And the powerful influence of Western parties on the leading political forces in the East has been an uncomfortable reminder that unity is likely to resemble less a partnership than an outright takeover of East Germany by the West.

After the Social Democrats helped to set up their sister party in East Germany, West Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU), led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, sponsored a commission of four conservative groups in the East under the banner of the Alliance for Germany, to oppose the SDP. And critics charge that Kohl, who met with East German Prime Minister Hans Modrow in Bonn last week, is forcing the pace of unification partly to soothe the CDU's doubts as West German elections near. Meanwhile, the once-time rival Democratic Party in East Germany formed a partnership with the West German Free Democrats. Independent groups, includ-

ing the pro-democracy movement New Forum, also say they intend to run candidates.

Leaders of the parties allied with Western forces take no secret of the fact that they rely heavily on financing from West Germany. Now word is out how much money they are receiving.



Modrow (left) and Kohl many of the idealistic activists are being swept aside

although most claim that their needs are being met, say that they must do more to compete with the former ruling Socialist Unity Party, which has been renamed the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), and the parties that cooperated with it. Those groups have offices and organizations throughout East Germany. "This was a closed society for 40 years, and we had no chance to develop independent organizations," said Martin Gatzert, the East German SDP's general secretary. "We need the help, but it doesn't mean we cannot make our own decisions." At the same time, Gatzert acknowledged that the campaign of West German Social Democrats to help their Eastern counterparts is due largely to the expected impact of East Germany's election on politics in the West. Said Gatzert: "German politics for the next decade will be strongly shaped by the outcome here."

The flood of money and political experts from the West has evidently angered other East German activists. The invasion is particularly galling for such people as Hans-Jürgen Focke, a playwright who was arrested for 30 years

in prison groups that the former Communist regime persecuted. Last September, Fockeback helped to form a pro-democracy group called Democracy Now, which helped lead the grassroots revolt that toppled the old order. But last week, Fockeback complained that people like him have been pushed aside. "We were the pioneers in the democracy movement," he said. "Now, we have to fight to stop from being swallowed up by groups like the SDP and the CDU that have sold themselves to get power."

The influx of Western money has also allowed the former Communists in the PDS to portray themselves as underdogs. Although they ran East Germany almost unchallenged for 40 years, they now complain that they are one of the few groups not receiving any help from outside. Its membership has fallen to

800,000 from about two million before last October—and is still declining. Party leaders admit that there is widespread public anger against the old Rostock Unity Party, but argue that the PDS is a genuinely new force with new leaders. And to underscore their newfound modesty, they maintain that they do not expect—or even want—to win on March 18. "We want to be a constructive opposition," Arthur Rodig, a member of the party's ruling committee, said last week. "It wouldn't be healthy if we win."

With less than a month to go before the election, the most likely outcome is a coalition government, led by the Social Democrats. But support was put at 54 per cent in a recent poll, compared with 22 per cent for the PDS, 14 per cent for the Alliance for Germany and last year's vote for the Alliance. But whatever the result, the new parliament that is formed after the vote may have little to do but negotiate the terms of what will be all-Mecklenburg's new government of East Germany by the West.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in East Berlin

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WORLD

SOUTH AFRICA

A celebrity statesman

Mandela's speeches spark fury and euphoria

From the moment he walked out of a South African prison last week, Nelson Mandela found himself a prisoner of another kind—unable to escape his admirers and the watchful eye of the world's television cameras. But right wing fury over his Feb. 11 release also mounted, stirring concern for his safety. Wherever he went, the 71-year-old leader of the now-legal African National Congress was surrounded by a phalanx of grinning, young men in temporary sunglasses. The bodyguards, drawn from the so-called Young Lions of the ANC's youth wing, wouldn't say if they were armed, but many of them kept one hand on the pockets of their shiny silk suits. Although Mandela had refused police protection, members of the government's Vio Protection Branch were also deployed at a discreet distance. Prime spokesman Pini Bothma said that they would "never intervene immediately if Mr. Mandela was attacked," either by white extremists or black militants who resent his willingness to negotiate a peaceful settlement of South Africa's racial conflict.

Mandela himself seemed oblivious of the

danger. Only once last week did he show a flicker of alarm, when a technician shoved a long black microphone into his face. Mandela recoiled, then later explained, "I thought it might be a weapon." Still, for a man who had been isolated from the public for 31 years, the world's most famous political prisoner was remarkably at ease in the spotlight of his first week of freedom. At frenzied rallies in Cape Town and Johannesburg, Mandela cut a stratospheric figure as he reproved those who drowned out his appeals for calm. Battered by well-wishers at his Soweto home, the gray-haired nationalist sustained a grueling schedule of meetings and interviews that would have felled someone half his age. The National Reception Committee clamped with arranging his schedule received more than 1,000 media requests for interviews with Mandela, and those he did grant were dignified and articulate. Some of his initial statements, however, dismayed many South African whites—and even provoked criticism from some blacks.

On the one hand, Mandela repeatedly assured whites that they need not fear disas-

Mandela at the Soweto rally: a commitment to armed struggle

ters by the 26 million-strong black majority. He praised President P. W. (Fredrick) de Klerk as a "man of integrity," adding, "I am convinced we can resolve all differences and come together to discuss our future." On the other hand, Mandela called for a continuation of guerrilla warfare and apartheid was completely discredited, and said that he would press for the nationalization of South African industries once majority rule is in place.

That last shock wave through the Johannesburg stock exchange and prompted howls of outrage from white conservatives. The right-wing opposition Conservative Party said that it would file treason charges against Mandela and staged a nationwide series of rallies to protest his release. "Mr. Mandela has shown that he stands by his Communist comrades and Communist ideology," said Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement. "The logical deduction from these statements is that, should [the ANC] ever get to a negotiating table, they would agree to the murder and death if they did not get their own way." And a newly formed neo-Nazi splinter group declared "open war" on both the government and the ANC.

Disappointed blacks also complained that, in his speeches last week, Mandela had simply parroted the ANC line without trying to assuage groups beyond the ANC's orbit. The Xhosa People's Organization, which preaches black consciousness, issued a statement saying, "Mandela would do the struggle a great service if he were to rise above the confines of his organization and address other the greater

Reliable source.



The CTV National News with Lloyd Robertson.





Soviet Jews arriving in Israel; growing Arab fears of Israeli expansionism

AP/WIDE WORLD

ISRAEL

Opening the floodgates

Palestinians oppose Soviet Jewish immigration

Kira Nefedov left Leningrad last month to live in Ariel, a hilltop settlement in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, north of Jerusalem. And the ranks of the nearly 100,000 Jews from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who have immigrated to Israel (population 6-8 million) in the past three months, Nefedov, a 36-year-old chemistry teacher now looking for work as a researcher, says that she is guided by the political issues surrounding the flow of incoming Soviet Jews. "It's very new here," and Nefedov is also alert over rocky hills towards the neighboring Arab village of Kall Hana. "Politically I left politics behind in the Soviet Union."

But Nefedov and her co-immigrants have found themselves in the center of a controversy that is threatening to undermine the balance of power in the volatile Middle East. They are part of a massive wave of immigration to Israel that is

expected to bring about 100,000 Soviet Jews to the country this year. And some Israeli observers predict that, as many as one million Soviet Jews will immigrate in the next decade—doubling the population by nearly 25 per cent.

Israeli officials say that less than one per cent of the Soviet immigrants want to settle on the West Bank of the Jordan River and at the Golan Strip on the Mediterranean coast. But even that small sector may tip the Jewish population of 700,000 settlers already living in the two Israeli-occupied territories has prompted a storm of criticism from Arabs. Palestinians want to establish an independent state in the territories which Israel captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. They say that the increasing settlement by Jews represents a resurgence of Jewish expansionism. Last week, two separate Arab groups in the territories issued leaflets calling for increased attacks on facilities to

protest the settlement of Soviet immigrants. "Burn the food under their feet," one leaflet instructed.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir backed Arab concerns but warns what he and that the massive wave of immigration "requires a big leap of Israel." Many Arabs interpreted the comment as evidence of Shamir's intention to eventually annex the occupied territories.

Seeking to calm Arab anxiety—and U.S. and Egyptian efforts to arrange Middle East peace talks—Shamir last week vowed that he has any such plan. And he insisted that there was no government policy to direct newcomers to the occupied territories, although he added, "Every immigrant is free to choose his place of residence."

The massive influx is occurring at a time of unprecedented democratic change in the Soviet Union. But Soviet Jews say that President Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms have led not only to liberal immigration laws, but also to a resurgence of Russian nationalism and anti-Semitism. Last month, a group of Russian nationalists, shouting anti-Jewish slogans, burst into the Central Writers' House in Moscow and beat some of the writers, many of them Jewish.

And Rabbi Pinchas Goldschmidt of the Jewish Studies Centre in Moscow said that such Russian-nationalist pogroms are frequent (Jewish Agency). As leaving the country more than two million Jews for the Soviet Union's many social and economic problems. As the country's economic conditions to stagnate, he said, "Access

to the island and others is at the Jews."

The preferred destination for most Jews during the Soviet Union has been the United States. But last October, as the numbers of refugees continued to increase, the State Department, against a quota of 50,000 Soviet refugees a year—diverting most of the quota to Israel. According to the Jerusalem-based Jewish Agency, which is responsible for settling immigrants in Israel, 3,000 Soviet Jews arrived last November, 3,600 in December and 4,700 last month—compared with only 2,300 for the whole of 1988. "The number is not only big," said Shaul Darda, chairman of the Jewish Agency, "it's rising every month."

Many Israelis say that the increase has been good for the country's morale because the battle line among Arabs is much higher than among Israelis. In fact, until recently, disagreements have been rare. But that the number of Arab under Israeli rule would not stop the number of Jews early in the next century. There are now 3.7 million Jews and 650,000 Arabs living inside Israel's pre-1967 borders, and 1.5 million Palestinians living alongside the 700,000 Jewish settlers in the occupied territories. However, the new Soviet immigrants will dramatically change the country's demographic balance.

Some Israelis contend that the influx will generate economic activity as well. "If you are going to spend \$1 million on housing," and the Jewish Agency's Darda, "you are bound to create an economic activity. And this will mean economic benefits for all."

Still, some established Israelis, citing a mis-

percent unemployment rate and 30-per-cent annual inflation, say that the immigrants will depress the economy. And they express concern that they will be forgotten in the rush to accommodate the Russian Jews. The Oriental Jewish population, consisting of North African and Asian Jews who make up most of the inhabitants of Israeli's co-operative villages and city slums, have borne the brunt of the current recession. Shaul Elia Ben-Moshe, an influential Labor union and union organizer "The absorption of new immigrants is important for



Sharon (left) and Shamir at a showdown over peace moves

all of us, but beneath that if we don't know how to keep the balance in our order of priorities in the allocation of resources."

Despite the alarm expressed by Arabs, the majority of the newcomers do not appear to want to live in the occupied territories. Says Yigal Shalev, a 32-year-old electrical engineer from Leningrad: "I lived in a big city in Russia and I want to live in a big city here too. We don't know what will be the future of the territories." Still, others, including 26-year-old Lubov Shalev, Shalev's daughter, say that living

in the West Bank or Golan Strip may be cheaper than in major cities, where a modest, three-bedroom apartment can sell for \$175,000. "We want a little house of our own," said Shalev, who is married and has two young children. "It is important to feel one of a place we could afford anywhere else." He added: "We love Jews and Arabs can live together, without stress. We are not religious, and we are not extremists."

But many Palestinians living in the occupied territories say that Jews from the Soviet Union are a threat. Many Arabs are the Palestine Liberation Organization's decision in November, 1988, to recognize Israel's right to exist is an acknowledgment that Israel was no longer based on expansion. But the rise of Soviet immigration prompted the 46-member Islamic Conference Organization earlier this month to accuse Moscow and Washington of creating a dangerous situation for Palestinians. Said organization chairman Sheikh Laker al-Nabulsi of Sudan, the center of Kuwait: "A flood of Jewish immigrants is flowing from the Soviet Union under flags of human rights and freedom of choice. This flood poses an existential threat to Arab inhabitants with no choice but to get out and disperse as slaves."

Darda insists that these concerns are unfounded. "If Israel is going to be stronger," he said, "it will be because willing to make compromises between the groups of its security will be enhanced. The chance for peace will be enhanced." But few Arabs are likely to be reassured. Despite assurances that few immigrants want to live in the occupied territories, the perception of mass Jewish immigration and expansion at Israel is threatening to derail the already fragile Middle East peace process.

MARY NEMITH with PENC AN FOR in Jerusalem, JOSEPHINE KATZ in Moscow and JULIUS RACKENSTEIN in Washington

THE DIVISIONS OF LIKUD

The meeting opened with a Israeli-Likud, Israeli's leading right-wing party, and Shamir, said, 3,500 delegates to the ruling Likud bloc's Central Committee meeting in Tel Aviv. He wanted to resign his seat in cabinet. His reason to protest Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's tentative moves towards negotiating a peaceful settlement to the 25-year-old Palestinian uprising in the West Bank occupied by Israel and Golan Strip. It is impossible, the prime minister appeared for a show of hands in support of his leadership. "I do speak in the name of the government," Shamir added. "The public is aware that we represent the Likud, not its betrayers." But before

any showing the country's many social and economic problems. As the country's economic conditions to stagnate, he said, "Access to the island and others is at the Jews."

around support for his own hard-line policies, sparking a shouting match. Then, Shamir, claiming a majority, victory, announced end of the bid, leaving Likud members divided.

Shamir's was a political victory at best. According to a published report the meeting, 60 per cent of Likud members voted that Shamir had won a vote of confidence. But the vote was not a vote of confidence. The Likud bloc's Central Committee meeting in Tel Aviv, he wanted to resign his seat in cabinet. His reason to protest Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's tentative moves towards negotiating a peaceful settlement to the 25-year-old Palestinian uprising in the West Bank occupied by Israel and Golan Strip. It is impossible, the prime minister appeared for a show of hands in support of his leadership. "I do speak in the name of the government," Shamir added. "The public is aware that we represent the Likud, not its betrayers." But before

any showing the country's many social and economic problems. As the country's economic conditions to stagnate, he said, "Access to the island and others is at the Jews."

in being about peace talks. But Shamir and Shamir have reported the outcome in negotiations of Palestinian leaders and Israeli leaders. But Shamir, who is now Likud's leader, has not yet appeared to have given the possibility that Palestinians departed for political action could be achieved. Likud leaders have expressed concern that Shamir is not a strong leader.

Shamir clearly has a political goal by ousting from Likud. But he cannot do so without the support of the leadership of Likud's Central Committee, and he will continue wide support among right-wing Israelis. Now, on longer-term political scenarios, he will have to contend to challenge Shamir's authority. And because both Likud and its Labor coalition partners maintain only a fragile unity, hold on to their positions as much as possible with Palestinians last week appeared unlikely.

MARY NEMITH with PENC AN FOR in Jerusalem

In the lion's den

Bush attends a drug summit in Cartagena

Thousands of soldiers combed the quiet, sunbaked streets of Cartagena while a fleet of military patrolled offshore. Dragnet searches for mules and jet fighters roared overhead in the midst of one of the biggest security operations ever mounted in Colombia. President George Bush arrived in the Caribbean seaport on Feb. 15 aboard a Marine Corps helicopter. There, at a 17th-century fortress on the grounds of the Colombian naval academy, he met the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela and Peru, the countries that produce most of the world's cocaine, for talks on ending narcotics. "The president of the most powerful country in the world is going into the lion's den," said a senior U.S. drug agent. "It's taking a hell of a chance for something he believes in."

The heavy security stemmed from concern that Colombia's notorious cocaine cartels or leftist rebels may attack the President. And such possibilities were underscored last week

when a pro-Cuban Colombian guerrilla group, the National Liberation Army, kidnapped three Americans and issued a statement declaring that "every U.S. interest in Colombia" was a military target. But the nearest steel went off without causing incident. After three hours of talks, Bush and presidents Virgilio Barco of Colombia, Alvaro García of Peru and Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia signed the Declaration of Cartagena, which outlines the leaders' battle plans for a united fight against the drug trade. And, almost 30 hours after he arrived, Bush was safely on his way back to Washington.

U.S. officials said that Bush overrode security concerns to attend the summit, called by the Andean leaders last September, in order to show support for Barco, whose country has been in a state of near war since he assumed a crackdown on Colombia's cocaine business last August. And in Cartagena, Bush broke new ground by acknowledging that the United States, where an estimated 1.45 million users

spend \$130 billion each year on illegal drugs, must accept some responsibility. "I own it is the children of Americans," said Bush, "and to these three presidents, to guarantee them that we will do everything we can to cut demand for narcotics in the United States." For his part, Barco said that the summit marked "the dawn of a new era against drugs."

But these symbolic gestures invite critics and that Bush had offered little substantial to help the three Andean countries finance the war on drugs or to reduce the blow on their fragile economies if the lucrative cocaine trade were to end. Bush promised Barco that he would seek expanded U.S. markets for Colombian products, including cut flowers and coffee, but offered no specifics on how he would accomplish that goal. Similarly, he promised to promote private investment in the Andean countries and offered to help control the export of U.S.-made weapons and chemicals used in cocaine production, but left the details of those agreements to future bilateral negotiations.

At the same time, the four presidents' final statement committed Bush to ask Congress for increased economic aid for the drug-producing regions. But U.S. officials said that the summit most referred to the \$250-million aid package for 1991, up from \$280 million this year, that Bush has already sent to Congress for approval. The three Latin American presidents, who were seeking more than \$1 billion each per year, clearly left the meeting without the massive support that they had been seeking.



(From left) Zamora, Barco, Bush and García pledge to curb the demand

As well, Bush had to counter lingering resentment over the U.S. seizure of Peru's, Colombia's neighbors, in December. In what was clearly an effort to reassure the Latin Americans, White House spokesman Mark Pittwater announced last week that only 13,504 U.S. servicemen remained in Panama, down from 37,000 at the peak of the operation. And at Cartagena, Bush did not suggest send-

ing reinforcements to track suspected drug-smuggling aircraft.

Bush acknowledged that the Andean countries were making progress in their battle against drug producers—and that they have paid a heavy price. Last August, after Barco announced plans to extradite drug traffickers wanted in the United States, a group calling itself "The Extraditeables," with links to the

country's Medellín cocaine cartel, launched more than 200-bomb attacks that killed at least 200 Colombians. So far, Colombian authorities sent 17 suspected traffickers to the United States for trial since the crackdown began. And in mid-December, police killed suspected Medellín henchman José Rodríguez Gacha in a shoot-out 165 km southwest of Cartagena.

Those efforts apparently convinced the drug traffickers to seek peace. On Jan. 31, the Extraditeables issued a statement pledging to abandon their bloody attacks and stop their cocaine trafficking if the government offered unspecified "legal guarantees"—clearly a demand that they be allowed to enjoy their illicit profits without harassment. Drug-related terrorist attacks have almost ceased since the peace offer. And last week, the Extraditeables handed over to the government three cocaine-processing laboratories in a northern jungle.

But Colombian officials said that the laboratories had not been used in some time. And Barco has said it would be unusual to negotiate with drug traffickers who have killed so many Colombians. Indeed, despite the drug bonnet setbacks, U.S. officials said that there appears to have been no decrease in the amount of cocaine available in the United States. Clearly, too, while the summit was a relatively small step towards the elimination of the deadly scourge of drugs.

MARY KENNETH with LESLIE KOPPEL in Cartagena

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Offshore drilling rig; most of the producers are jubilant

leasts in order to pay the cost of shipping natural gas south to the United States as well as higher domestic gas prices as a result of a gas supply shortage created by huge exports. Last week, there was a partial victory when the Federal Court of Canada ruled in favor of 64 major industrial gas users, allowing the NRG to review its policy of offering the gas transportation companies to pass on their construction costs to all consumers.

The idea, the agency at the center of the growing storm, was created in 1959 when the Diefenbaker government passed legislation establishing the federal regulatory tribunal to ensure that exports of oil, natural gas and electricity were "in the public interest." The legislation gave the NRG the right to determine whether exports are in the strategic interests of the country. In 1966, in its first major decision, it ruled in favor of exporting natural gas, but only if a 35-year natural-gas reserve was maintained. The NRG effectively cut its reserve requirement to 25 years in 1966, and for the next 20 years that remained the key test governing natural-gas exports.

But since the election of the Mulroney government in 1984, the NRG's role has changed and it has supported the government's drive to deregulate the oil-and-gas sector. As part of this initiative, Ottawa asked the NRG to loosen its strategic reserve requirement, a policy that had slowed requests by favoring the gas industry to maintain the 25-year surplus of natural gas. Sen. Priddy, who was appointed by Prime Minister Mulroney in 1986, "The NRG has undergone striking ideological change. I take the view that a regulator has to take into account the general political environment."

Priddy, a 60-year-old former assistant depu-

ty minister for the department of energy, mines and resources, responded to the government's market-based policy by cutting the reserve period to 15 years. But because the reserve requirement could create an artificial gas-supply surplus that, in turn, would reduce prices, Mulroney, then energy minister, asked Priddy to review the reserve issue once again.

Following the review in 1987, the NRG agreed to replace the reserve requirement with what the board terms a "market-based export procedure." Under this complex procedure, the approved natural-gas export price has to reflect a benefit-cost test based on whether the price charged covers the cost of exploring for new reserves and bringing them to market. Now freed from the reserve requirement, exporters hope to be able to sell more gas in the United States. Sen. Priddy: "The NRG has become an agency that helps make things happen, and helps the market work."

Under the former 25-year reserve formula and the new benefit-cost test, shipments of natural gas to the United States have almost doubled over the past four years to 1.3 billion cubic feet annually—worth about \$3 billion. The new export agreement is about 25 per cent of Canada's annual production and about two per cent of established reserves. But after giving a green light to all natural-gas export proposals in the past four years, the NRG named observers in November when it received four applications to move \$33 billion into the Canadian natural gas to the northeastern United States. The board ruled that the proposals failed to meet its benefit-cost test.

The ensuing industry and political outcry over the rejection has led to an NRG review of the critical test, which is expected to be completed by the end of March. So far, about 100 submissions from industry and governments have been submitted to Priddy, and—with the exception of those submitted by the Council of Canadians, the Ontario government and the gas distribution companies—most of which were sent through out to their boards to Priddy, such energy-sector executives as James Gray, executive vice-president of Calgary-based Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd., say that the free market should be the only mechanism setting energy prices.

And the pet industry also has the support of Federal Energy Minister John Egan, who told Marleau's that the Canadian natural gas industry would be healthier if it were able to sign a large number of contracts on both sides of the border, rather than being forced to rely heavily on markets in Ontario and Quebec. While Egan declined to cut out his view of the long-term future of the NRG, he made it clear that he supported moves to establish a market-based approach to the American market. Sen. Priddy: "It's better to have a multiplicity of customers spread across our border."

And the NRG's powers are also being

Business Notes

INTEREST RATES SOAR

Canadian interest rates jumped dramatically as consumer and business loans, as well as on mortgages, reflecting a three-quarter percentage-point increase in the prime rate. The banks raised the prime to 14.25 per cent, from 13.5 per cent, the highest level since November 1982, after the Bank of Canada, in a determined effort to strengthen the weakening dollar and cut inflation, raised its interest-setting bank rate by more than half a percentage point to 12.25 per cent from 12.75 per cent, its highest level since September, 1982. Meanwhile, the nation's annual inflation rate jumped to 5.5 per cent in January, its highest level in five years, from 5.1 per cent in December.

TRADE SURPLUS DROPS

Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell by \$400 million to about \$4.6 billion in 1989—its lowest level in 10 years. Last year, Canada exported \$29.9 billion in goods and imported \$25.3 billion. Statistics Canada also reported a \$50 million merchandise trade deficit last December—the second straight monthly decline in the year.

DRECEL BANKRUPT

Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc. of New York City, which pioneered the use of high-risk, high-yield junk bonds to finance corporate takeovers during the 1980s, declared its own voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection from its creditors after defaulting on \$120 million in loans. Drexel was owed \$180 million last year after paying only to underwriting charges.

LOTUS BANK BUY-OUT

Investment bank Hongkong Bank of Canada has bought Lloyds Bank of Canada for \$130 million, a move that creates the country's seventh-largest bank.

CAMPBELL WINS DEEPEN

The Bank of Nova Scotia is being delisted by entrepreneur Robert Campbell for defaulting on \$12.1 million in personal loans. Meanwhile, Toronto-based Canwest Corp. sold its last major western Canadian asset, a newspaper, to a 30-story Edmonton office tower.

HARBORS FOR TURBO

London's Harrods department store announced that it will stop selling fur on April 21. Greenpeace Canada, the Montreal-based firm that has opposed the fur trade in the past for 15 years, blames the closure on an anti-fur campaign by animal rights activists.

BUSINESS

OPENING THE TAP

Throughout the emotional debate over the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 1988, the Mulroney government's message on energy was crystal clear: signing the agreement would mean surrendering control of Canadian oil and natural-gas supplies to the United States. But now, critics of the agreement say that their worst fears are being realized. They say that the Mulroney Energy Board's (MEB) policy to determine Canada's long-term gas needs is being eroded as a result of attacks from multi-national energy companies and governments on both sides of the border. Says Maude Barlow, chairman of the nationalist Council of Canadians: "This is a tragedy. We will lose control over our own energy policy." But, countered into chairman Richard Priddy: "Now is the time for energy nationalism."

This week in Washington, top U.S. trade

PRESSURES ARE MOUNTING TO INCREASE EXPORTS OF CANADIAN NATURAL GAS TO U.S. CUSTOMERS

officials are expected to step up their attacks on the NRG at a regular meeting with their Canadian counterparts. And most western Canadian natural-gas producers and their provincial governments are jubilant at the prospect of

loosening the NRG's power—what they see as the last major impediment to free access to the vast U.S. natural-gas market. The companies are backed by powerful allies in the Canadian government, which has already deregulated the petroleum sector and is now proposing to eliminate the NRG's authority to rule on the export of electrical energy. At the same time, the NRG is under pressure from the U.S. government and U.S. utilities, which want unrestricted access to Canada's vast natural-gas supplies.

In a classic east-west Canadian confrontation, the energy-consuming provinces of Ontario and Quebec, along with the natural-gas distribution companies, are leading the battle against the gas producers. The consumers are concerned about maintaining a long-term supply of cheap natural gas. And they want that Canadians could face higher bills to heat their





The thinking man's energy baron

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Knew locally as "Boss Nova," Bob Blair, the maverick corporate strategist who runs Calgary's Nova Corp., was facing the toughest test of his career. Blair is caught in the classic trap of having expanded his corporate reach just as conditions beyond his control turned his debt crisis into a nightmare.

Nova's \$1.4-billion aggressive takeover in September, 1988, of Polycor Energy & Chemical Corp. was supposed to be the ideal corporate marriage. Polycor's massive synthetic-rubber and petrochemical facilities in Sarnia, Ont., and in the United States and Europe fitted in well with Nova's own petrochemical empire. And Polycor's Catalysts subsidiary, an off-investment and rubber company, perfectly complemented Calgary-based Husky Oil, which is 43-per-cent owned by Nova. Also, in a separate partnership, Husky, the federal government and the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan have all put in financing to complete a \$2.3-billion, billion-plus pipeline at Lloydminster, Sask.

At the same time, Nova continued to be the proud possessor of one of the most lucrative pipeline-transmission franchises in the North American natural-gas market, earning a guaranteed yearly revenue in Alberta. It was no wonder that Blair, already his expanding corporate empire, found his firm on the New York and London stock exchanges and predicted 1989 earnings of \$55 million for \$1 per common share on top of a 200-per-cent increase in net income to shareholders (\$1.63 per share for 1988).

Instead, Nova's cash flow collapsed, with second-half earnings close to zero and the year's net income down to \$18 million (34 cents per share). As a result, the Dominion Bond Rating Service downgraded Nova's securities from A- to Baa, and analysts expressed serious doubts about whether Nova is surviving cash flow would cover the carrying costs of its accumulated \$3.6-billion debt load, let alone any dividends.

That was the bad news. The good news is

Boss-a-Nova Bob Blair has turned a sleepy natural-gas utility into one of Canada's most creative, if troubled, multinationals

that most of what happened wasn't manager error's fault. Almost immediately after the Polycor purchase, word spread of nearly every commodity it exists both in unpermeated trouble, with petrochemical, synthetic and extreme oil dropping at least 40 per cent in value.

Once Nova carries out plans to spin off some of its non-core subsidiaries, it will remain a sound and profitable profitable company with \$1.8 billion in assets and sales. As for its shareholder's worries are concerned, the word is out that Blair has had enough fiscal adversity and from now on plans to concentrate on closing up his balance sheets.

That last sentence may be the most important of all because first Canadian companies are as closely identified with the word energy as their chief executive officers. The 60-year-old Blair has spent two decades at Nova's helm, transforming a sleepy gas utility into one of Canada's most creative multinationals. In the process, he earned the reputation as one of the Old Path's leading risk-taking executives.

"It has been much more of a roller coaster than we expected," Blair told me in a recent interview, "and even though the Polycor acquisition worked as we expected, the revenue has been low. We'll have to do some restructuring,

but as my way with the company we've always come back, and we will this time, too. The difference is that when we get back up this time, we'll stay there. In the past, I've decided to give back too far in our expansion and then there's been yet another downturn. Now, I want to break the pattern so that we're much less susceptible to future commodity price cycles. Our priority is to get return on equity back to a healthy level of at least 27 per cent as your cost create some long-term share-value growth. We also want to get our long-term debt on our nonperforming assets down to 35 per cent again, if it goes up to 60 per cent because of the Polycor purchase."

When Blair talks a loud thing "restructuring," he's really talking to shuffling assets worth at least \$1.2 billion. Four Nova subsidiaries work a total of about \$300 million—Meridia Resources Ltd., which holds valuable Alberta gas reserves; Goose Lake SpA., a mine manufacturer; Western Star Trucks Inc. of Toronto; and Trans Quebec & Maritime Pipelines Inc. of Montreal—have been on the block for some time. But the largest sell-off is expected to be its 43-per-cent stake in Husky Oil, which has Hong Kong's Li Ka-shing as an equal (43-per-cent) shareholder. Nova's share should be worth at least \$700 million, but it's a buyer's market right now.

One of Nova's problems is that it's a bit of a hybrid, involved in so many areas that it's hard for investors to focus on underlying values. "It would be much more consistent if Nova were broken down into separate companies," says Blair, "and we're thinking about it and talking about it to them. But we can't manage for company just to please the market players. The important thing is that we've already bought our future by taking control of Polycor—and we don't need to do it one more time."

Despite his dedication to making investors happy, Blair remains the careful quilter that has always oscillated him among Calgary's rich bottom-layers. Typically, he says, "If you act on purely financial basis and make your decisions entirely on dollar criteria—on things like the world was without boundaries and Canada had no national spirit—on the long run, you lose track of reality because the measure of national attitudes is just as much a fact of life as the existence of fiscal criteria. This is going to be the decade when we must lay aside if not our insular environmental focus that was our passion, and that brings us back to having to set in our national interest per again."

Right. Except that Blair has already applied to build a pipeline running down the Mackenzie valley to proposal Blair opposed as vigorously a decade ago which would carry 8.2 trillion cubic feet of Kins, Gulf and Shell natural gas down to U.S. markets. The project is estimated to cost \$5 billion and to open off \$4.1 billion in net economic benefits over its 30-year life—making it the world's largest megaproject. "The building of a pipeline from Canada's North to an inevitable destiny," Blair says, "is the last man talk in the controversial gas-pipeline grid. And I want to ensure we are there."

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HOLLYWOOD MEETS THE NEW EUROPE

THE LARGE NUMBER OF U.S. MOVIES CAUSED CONCERN AT THE BERLIN FILM FESTIVAL

They crossed the border into East Berlin just before midnight. It was laughably easy, even easier than the border patrol between Canada and the United States. The soldier at the newly-striped security barrier let the run run through without even checking passports. Among the passengers, a town for the Berlin International Film Festival, was Canadian novelist Margaret Atwood. They were off to a special premiere of *The Handmaid's Tale*, the film based on her best-selling novel. It is an Orwellian fantasy, set in a fascist America of the future. But, for the 1986 spectators who filled East Berlin's Kosmos Cinema last week, some of the reviewers must have seemed brutally familiar.

Five: The opening scene shows a family trying to cross a border with a wall identical to Berlin's. Searchlights beat them. Machine-gun open fire. The segment is followed by images of prisoners being loaded into livestock pens, guns slating that, hands groping through the slats of cattle stalls. After the final credits, the East's West German co-producer, Volker Schlöndorff, addressed the audience, but no one clapped his hands. There was a long silence—reflected by a rash of warm applause. Finally, Schlöndorff said, "When we made this movie, how could we ever have predicted that it would premiere in East and West Berlin?"

At the 40th anniversary of Berlin's film festival, there was a sense of history in the making.



Denack, *Donnerstag*: one of the most hotly anticipated movies

The 12-day festival, showing more than 700 films from 34 countries between Feb. 6 and 20, has been the first major cultural event to unite East and West Berlin since the opening of the Wall last November. And for the first time since the festival began in West Berlin—at the height of the Cold War—it presented movies in the

eastern sector as well. While in Ottawa, and elsewhere on the political stage, international negotiations announced major steps toward the reunification of Germany, three East Berlin cinemas offered unprecedented showings of some of the best of current international cinema. The films ranged from such Hollywood productions as *Shogun* (Majors)—a centre of controversy after being pulled to open the festival—to previously banned features from Eastern Europe.

East: The so-called *Berlinale*, the world's second-largest film festival after the Cannes International Film Festival, drew a record number of 12,000 spectators this year in the wake of the dramatic tear at East-West tensions. Because the Berlin festival tends to favor European films, it usually does not attract many Hollywood stars. But this year, they arrived in droves. Among them: Sally Field, Beryl (Hawaii) and Olympia Dukakis (*Shogun*), Michael Douglas and Sherry (De Vito) (*The War of the Roses*), and Jessica Lange (*Music Box*). They were there to promote their movies. But they were also there, in theory, to take "some a piece of the Wall while there is still some left, and to give Eastern Europe

its first real glimpse of Hollywood glitz. As the stars and other festival goers made their excursions into East Berlin, there was also heavy traffic in the other direction. Some 200 East German filmmakers attended the festival—compared with just 30 last year. The festival co-ordinated with East Germany's



Some from *The Handmaid's Tale* with Richardson (center); festival theatre (below) striking a chord in East Berlin

that had been suppressed since they were made in the mid 1950s. And, among new productions, East Berlin provided an eye-opening competition entry titled *Growing Out*, the first movie from East Germany to deal openly with homosexuality. The film has prebanned East German cinemas since its release last December.

With the recent collapse of Communist governments, Western producers are moving into the Eastern bloc. And many filmmakers express concern that free-market forces could destroy the fragile ecology of Eastern Europe's

state film industries. East German director Frank Beyer, who made one of the suppressed films, *Traces of the Stones* (1985), said, "I don't want to suddenly have to deal with the financiers right when I've escaped the ideologies." **Reality:** Meanwhile, Hollywood's strong presence became a source of considerable controversy at a festival with a European bias—one of the 22 films selected for official competition were American. Among them were U.S. films that are just now being re-released in Europe, including *Shogun* (Majors) and *The*

War of the Roses. Two-thirds of the screen time throughout Western Europe is now consumed by American movies, and there is widespread anxiety about the survival of domestic film industries. Denouncing the U.S. presence, festival director Martin de Hadelin said, "We have to learn more from the Americans—why their films are getting our people to see them."

That is a familiar debate for Canadians, who last year movie accepted for competition and eight others showing at the Berlin festival—more than ever before. Two of them made a strong impression. *Les Nuits de papier* (A Paper Wedding), a TV movie in competition directed by Michel Brault and starring Geneviève Bujold about a Quebecer's religious marriage of convenience, and *Roadkill*, a low-budget rock 'n' roll comedy directed by Toronto's Bruce McDonald (page 40). British critic David Maitland of *The Guardian* said of *Roadkill*: "It's better than half the films in competition. The next film by this director should be really good."

Laurel: But the real Canadian star in Berlin was from the world of letters, not movies. Atwood was there to promote *The Handmaid's Tale*, which opens across North America next month. It was also a chance for her to revisit the city whose land she lived for three months in 1984, when she began writing the novel (page 44). With both Atwood and the film's British screenwriter, Harold Pinter, adding a touch of literary gloss to its world premiere, *The Handmaid's Tale* was one of



THE STARS GAVE EAST BERLIN A GLIMPSE OF HOLLYWOOD GLITTER

the most hotly anticipated movies in official competition.

Although the scores clearly struck a chord of sympathy with the audience in East Berlin, reactions from structural critics in West Berlin were largely negative. They heaped scorn on the blame on the director. In *The Horsehead's Tail*, starring Nikita Khrushchev as the headmaster, with Robert DeNiro and Faye Dunaway, Schillmöller strikes an awkward compromise between European and Hollywood styles. Reported American literature critic Marina Polity had high praise for the cast's performance, but said that the movie failed to capture the political detail of *Anna's* novel. Added Polity: "The sex and the violence got boiled up, and what remains is something of a muddled soap."

Annals: While *The Horsehead's Tail* got a chilly reception some of the Hollywood hits drew rave responses from East Germans. With this year's least-expected, coinciding with the historic transcendence of Berlin, there was widespread criticism of the segment's decision to open the event with *Star 80*. *Star 80* is a candy-dish confetti set in small-town Louisiana. One member of the festival's selection committee resigned in protest. And at the opening day as no controversy, two

of the stars of *Star 80* Magellan walked onto a media ambush.

Strung side by side at a table in front of several hundred cameras, Daryl Hannah was clutched in a hugging game of silver sequins and Sally Field was a vision of mid-and-black



Field, Hannah, DeNiro: they also came as tourists to the Wall

glitter—conspicuous glimmer at a festival that, in contrast to Cannes, tends to be stubbornly somber as its dress code. The first question came from a West German journalist, who asked why an American movie should mark such a momentous occasion. Field took up the defense: "It is not meant to be a slice of life documentary."

ry," she said. "It's entertainment." Another questioner called the movie superficial. Field shot back with "This is show business."

Then, another *Star 80*, a crummy Hollywood movie, puffed into the limelight with a novel idea: "This film is about contradictions," he said. "What could be more pertinent today than that East and West stars are joined together?" *Star 80* Magellan director Herbert Ross emphasized the point: "This movie shows that people can support each other, and hopefully the breakdown of the Wall is an echo of that," he said. Suddenly Hollywood's ensembles were discussing *Star 80* Magellan as if it were about the Berlin Wall, a development that quickly rubbed salt in the face. Field then tried again, with an earnest confession: "I had very respectful of this time," she said. "I feel such awe. But I don't think there's a film that I could have done that would reflect the magnitude and importance of what is going on here."

Slip: The controversy reflects a growing recognition of Hollywood at a time when local movie production is slumping throughout Europe. Last year, Britain produced only 30 films, down from 50 in 1984. Meanwhile, American studios are moving to further their grip on the Western European market place. And at the Berlin Festival, Europeans were assessing the storm. *Star 80* West Berlin criticologist Alan Mortimer: "By the time the European film market opens about a year, we must have a different perspective on the general situation. It's not just a question of U.S. domination of our screens and audiences. And this means

extending the hand of collaboration to Eastern Europe."

For their part, the major U.S. studios, including Paramount and Universal, have set up European branches and are planning to extend as many coproductions abroad. They are also opening up new markets in the Eastern Bloc for Hollywood fare. Warner Bros. has plans to build a chain of cinemas in the Soviet Union. And last week, American studios got a significant turn in deals in Hungary. Anthony Quinn, the New York City-based executive vice-president of Columbia TriStar Film Distributors, said

expressed skepticism about the new Hollywood program. "The way of the big Western studios moving in and exploiting us is some kind of virgin territory," she said.

Revelation: But whatever happens, the Berlin Festival has already taken on new commercial importance as an East-West mirror of assimilation. At the same time, with the breakdown of the Wall and the prospect of German reunification, the character of Berlin is being dramatically transformed. The main slogan of East Berliners is turning the city into a consumer metropolis, with soaring housing prices. Proso-

id was on everyone's lips. There were other topics of discussion, of course. A new five-hour documentary, *Superstar*, about pop-star Prince and Andy Warhol, screened recently. The movie *Die Möbi'sche Zeit* (*Time Does a Little Mobius*) is a portrait of a woman living in a psychiatric hospital, an artist in her last hours, was well received.

And Spain's Pedro Almodóvar, the director of 1987's *Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown*, created a stir with his new movie, *Abre los Ojos* (*Open Your Eyes*), which has a lurid erotic cast that could pass as an adult market for matured gay dragons. *Abre's*



Do You (left) with Douglas facing the festival media. European critics savaged several Hollywood productions

ROCK 'N' ROLL RENEGADES

BY MICHAEL

Directed by Bruce McDonald

It is a rock 'n' roll city that is the heart of the best concert. *Rockin' on the Beach* is a Canadian movie being shown at the Berlin Film Festival, directed by the architect of *Barbarella* (Pierre Bédaride, who is next to Northrup Ontario by a stage Toronto risk producer to track down a complete rock band called the Children of Paradise. There last singer, it came out, has deserted the microphone to moderate a special concert of the 1970s. *Rockin' on the Beach* is a comedy as a metaphor for any stage struggles. She refers to *Barbarella* with a postulating: "Cable, who resembles, what breaks with rock royalty. She looks like

show, the actual rock night, down his head. There there is *Rockin' on the Beach*. They are not a lot of opportunities," he says. "You can either become a hockey player or take up a life of crime—and I have made up."

Planet: For a message \$250,000 in the last-circled short spots of two weeks, *Rockin' on the Beach* is a comedy made of music video and house-core, parody and angst. It is a roughly made, badly acted, sophisticated and only slightly polished. Yet the scene is also funny, high-spirited and full of current personal touches that suggest they may only come polished production.

Made of it is a heavy-handed satire of the rock-world music scene. But, for all its energetic parody, *Rockin' on the Beach* is most effective as its quiet interludes. There is a touching scene of a woman and a 15-year-old actor in a dimly lit, slow-dancing in a circle of headlights. And there are haunting shots of the northern landscape, its desolation echoed by narrow hillsides from Toronto's Cowley Estates.

McDonald is like a roughie, Jay Jay, the U.S. director of such independent features as *Dances by Law* (1986) and the recent *Money Train*. Jay Jay, too, makes director movies about fringe characters on a small budget. But McDonald is not nearly as independent as Jay Jay. On scripting a \$250,000 award for his Canadian movie, it Toronto's Festival of Festivals, he revealed his culture as a third-party partner of the States. He would spend the year on "a big chunk of cash," he joked.

Rockin' on the Beach is a comedy, rock and rebellion in a world of darkness. But it is a comedy of violence in Canada itself, and beneath the parody lies a reflection. "There's this cultural attitude that if you're going to make it, you have to go down to California," the artist laments. "It's a way to make it all the time." With *Rockin' on the Beach*, he takes an outrageous step in the right direction.

B.D.S.

that there is a lot of confusion about how to do business." But we are hoping for a better market situation," he added. "Where we can participate more time in the past."

Open: In fact, deregulation is spreading through the Eastern Bloc film industries. In Poland and Czechoslovakia, just-venture capitalists are placing production with partners at the West. And in the Soviet Union, state-run Sovexport has surrendered its distribution monopoly. Six Soviet studios and a West German company have formed a new movie studio called Translens. Said Sovexport director Igor Dubovoy: "We are the ball rolling. Anyone can now produce in the Soviet Union, and we are fully open for joint ventures."

Another telling sign of Hollywood's Eastern Bloc expansion is that the Oscars are being the real. Next month, segments of the *Academy Awards* will be broadcast by studios from five cities other than Los Angeles—including Moscow. Still, such grand gestures are generating some excitement in the West than in the East. At a gala screening of *Star 80* Magellan, East German rabid fans enjoy regular East West

pe Bédaride, a 30-year-old Canadian film-maker who directs her time between Vancouver and West Berlin, points the changes with mixed emotions. "Berlin is a decadent, concrete city that has attracted artists from all over the world," she said. "Now, it's losing its special status." She added, "I'm happy about the change in the system. But a lot of artists can't afford to live here any more."

Butcher: Butcher directed a short film about the Berlin Wall that premiered at the festival. *Yellow Lines* ("I was" followed by a) is a fast-forward look at the millennia of events of last November. A hectic diary of change that was recorded on photography, it describes how the film-maker returned from Vancouver one week before the Wall came down. In her narration, she describes first the euphoria, then "the morning of freedom, of symbols of democracy—in America, Germany, Russia, 50 million to live the entire Berlin Wall. Everyone is hawking, chopping, chugging."

The buying and selling of the Wall itself is an apt symbol for the changes sweeping Europe. And at the Berlin Festival, that sense of upheav-

change—keep Berlin pop, keep less up girl, girl falls for boy—provided much debate about whether Almodóvar was an ironic gesture or just a nihilistic message. But the intense contest of the festival had also overlooked earlier debates. Films that drew directly on East Berlin presented a sense of authenticity. And in the all-night hours of West Berlin, the festival served as a forum for debating German reunification—and post-Wall politics.

Year: At the 1978 Berlin festival, the Soviet delegation led a protest against the showing of *The Deer Hunter*, the American Vietnam War drama starring Robert DeNiro, calling it an insult to Vietnam. Deceptions from Cuba and the Eastern Bloc countries mirrored that in present. Now, 11 years later, the capital of the Cold War is becoming a valiant of cultural exchange between East and West. It still seems a little sudden. As *Barbarella* says in the prologue of *Law*: "We can and make up in order to forget—but, but, but."

RICHARD D. JENSEN is in Berlin with ANNAL GREGG in Los Angeles.

RETURNING TO A NEW BERLIN

MARGARET ATWOOD REVISITS THE WALL

The story goes back to Berlin: That was where Margaret Alwood began to write *The Hapshand's Tale*, on a busy German apartment with a radiator and air conditioner. She spent those months there, in the spring of 1988, in part of a program to bring foreign artists into the city. She lived in a two-story apartment with her companion, novelist Gerson Galuso, and their daughter Jess, now 13. Last week, they were back in Berlin for the first time, to attend the world premiere of the new play based on *The Hapshand's Tale*. In the city for just the first three days of the Berlin International Film Festival, Alwood, 50, had a busy schedule. There were interviews, press kits, news conferences and photo sessions. There were potpourris of the movie in cinematograph at West and East Berlin. And, in the first film festival, Alwood, with a megaphone loudly waving her bat at the airport, the experience was a startling change from the docuous rituals of the book world. "Everybody seems to smell a piece of you," she said.

Change: But during breaks from official duties, Atwood had an opportunity to perceive her hometown of Twins, and to observe the extraordinary changes that the city has undergone. She said that she remembers it as "a very hawtied place—it struck me as surprising that it should have been." The atmosphere, defined by New ghosts and the Wall's grey bulkhead, was conducive to writing a novel set in a tumultuous future. "The Wall is that house was very intact," she recalled. "And I was over it, under it, through it—where was a trace

that went over; you could go under on the subway, and through it by car."

from "Israel: the white chameleon," the author explains the Cold War origins and told the story of U.S. President John F. Kennedy's famous Berlin speech in 1963, two years after the Wall went up. He declared "Ich bin ein Berliner" to an adoring crowd. "He was trying to say, 'I am a Berliner,'" said *New York* but *ix Berlin* is also the name of a local jelly doughnut. "That the people cheered anyway because they knew what he meant."

Likened: For the screen version of *The Hurricane*, the Pacific director Vladimir Schickendorf, a native of Venezuela, is what a new West Coast director had a full-scale replica of the Berlin Wall constructed in the United States for the opening scene—an attempted escape at the frontier of the United States of Colored. The film is an embellishment on Schickendorf's original story—Schickendorf said that it was his love and respect for his late 1984 stay in Berlin (but not his love of the scene) was filmed, in the mountains of North Carolina, there was a likened—the wall can be easily seen in the above.

Saravali: There is another wall, the movie, and it is added to modelled after one in the book. It is a big wall on a college campus where Gilson's public hangings take place. Women are castrated for such crimes. The film's "trackers"—homosexuals—

And Apowal, whose most chilling ideas often contain hidden jokes, says that her suspicion for that well was the case around Harvard University, which she remembers as a bastion of male privilege from her graduate school stint there in the early 1980s.

questions along with Schindleroff, British screenwriter Harold Pinter and American producer David Wilson. When asked if she thought the movie's scenario of a fascist future was possible, Atwood summed up the various responses to her book. "In Canada people said, 'It couldn't happen here.' In England, people said 'Jolly good story.' In the States they said, 'How long have we got?' Quantized on the possibility of a fascist regime taking over in stable Canada, the jokes, 'It's not likely to happen—except in Alberta.'"

Neady Almond defended the realism of the movie's premise, noting that the atrocities in the story are based on real events—including Nadine Casagroux's brutal campaign against birth control in Romania, which she had cited in the 1985 novel's epilogue. The author also pointed out that the book's themes have been echoed by such incidents as the Baby M surrogate mother case in the United States and the human rights violations in

Tails were from the Sears catalogue style, he said. "We had budget problems, so we decided whatever the future will be, it will be cheap."

After the then-recent political discussion in the news conference, the West Berlin promoter of the night was a sobering experience. When the music ended, there was light applause, which swelled as Howard, Pitlor, producer Wilson and cast member Elizabeth Mitchell-Gore stepped onstage. But Schmidt's 75th birthday celebration, a change of focus from his fallow West Germany. Because the director has spent much of his time in the past few years working in the United States, many of those regard him as a school leader, at a midnight reception, Schmidt said: "My American friends treat me so nice in me, and my European friends treat me so badly, that I think I will go to the Wall tomorrow and say 'Ich bin Amerikaner'."

The reception was held at the monkey Furo Bar, a favorite all night haunt for Berlin intellectuals. It has red-ochre walls covered with a

Schittkeoff: "It's the most amazing thing, isn't it, Margaret? This used to take half a day. Remember all that sowing and shoveling?"

The scene was presented at the Russian Consulate, a strange hybrid of trendy art deco and swinging Soviet modernism. An elderly woman greeted Schindleroff and company as they came in at they went upstairs at her house. She wore a pink shirt Magelovian vestments, a covered sovereign from the previous night. The film makers slipped into the back of the theatre towards the end of the *Blackboard*'s screening. The audience roared applaud—no! a couple missed the silence. When the house lights went on, Schindleroff was warmly applauded. Later, explaining the difference, he said: "Here they think I'm a foreigner."

The month's Overland issue of a Western society that realises women attract a de-

factory, said, "I liked the movie, but now I'm very unhappy—I don't want such a future." Nina Slesarek, 28, also found the film disturbing. "There are hundreds of people here in our world," she said. "It fits for the U.S. but also for Europe, because we carry so many burdens from the past."

Stratos Berlin—capital of the Third Reich and, until recently, symbol of the Cold War—is still haunted. But as the city turns into a super-highway of East-West commerce, new laws will replace the old. For Atwood, the city holds fond memories. Late Sunday morning, after the East Berlin screaming, she, Gibson and Jess walked to the apartment where the agent part of 1984. They had no trouble finding it. There is a large star, a mosaic of colorful photos, and after the walk leading up to the front door.

The author lazed her hours (she is Berlin, where she began writing the novel that placed her at the top rung of the literary world. Her status is hard-earned.) And at her first time formal, the veteran of countless book fairs seems wary of the more novel "Books are respectable," she said "but movies are glamorous and people are impressed by them as a different way, and that's somewhat discouraging to a book writer. They're not. Ah, do you get it, *my dear Raynald*?" There is a sort of disavowing snarl around the whole activity when you know it as real. But Newson, who tells tales of her own, is not a writer. She is a producer, the actress, appreciating the power of the camera. "Everyone thinks they can write the book," she said last year's Academy Awards, to be a producer.



Daughter Jess and Arnead: reviving food memories of a city during the break from dubai

Robertson's 1958 campaign for the White House.

Further, so blunt and terse is Peterson in his writing, also supported by sense of political urgency. He offered reporters a grim prognosis of the West's future. "I've just come from Prague," he said, "and there they are ideologuing themselves. But so are the Westerns doing racism, the one in barbarism."

Schlosser, who has shown his movie to private audiences in both Paris and New York, said that Europe can find it harder than Americans do to envision a United States without freedom. But a fascist America would have no brownshirts, he said, as a reference to Nazi stormtroopers. "It would be dragged by Madison Ave." The costumes in *Manhood*

gallery's worth of good art. Günter Grass, author of *The Tin Drum*—which Schindler made into an Oscar-winning 1979 film—held court at one table, sucking on a pipe that had the same Bavarian curve as his mustache. Almost no one in her daughter's class said she liked the novel but had not yet read the book. Annina McGovern looked pithy and masculine, her keshenr pulled under black eyebrows. "I can't stand all the festival hoopla," she said here, walking back to her home.

Spillways: The next night, a Sunday, the rough-topped the Wall. In a matter, The Mountain's Tail encourage headed into East Berlin. Everyone laughed as the border guard waved the vehicle through with barely a glance. "They're making this too easy," said

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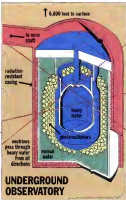
Mysterious particles

Shedding light on the fate of the universe

The location is an unlikely one for an experiment that could shed light on some of the fundamental mysteries of the universe. More than a mile below the barren landscape outside of the Northern Ontario mining city of Sudbury is a zone of 12 tonnes was scheduled this week to begin hollowing out a 60-foot-deep cavern that will eventually house an acrylic tank designed to hold 200,000 gallons of heavy water (water with an abnormal form of hydrogen). The purpose of the 384-particle project is to detect and study subatomic particles known as neutrinos, which originate in the sun and stars. Scientists say that the elusive, invisible particles may be the most abundant kind of matter in the universe and that the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory, due to be completed in 1994, could help to take the riddles about the origin and fate of the universe.

Although underground neutrino observatories already exist at the United States, Japan and Italy, scientists say that the Sudbury installation, which will be operated by scientists from Canada, the United States and Britain, will be the largest and most sensitive detector in the world. Indeed, Jean-Paul Rivecourt, an adviser to federal Science Minister William Weinberg, said that the Sudbury experiment would put Canadian scientists at the top notch of what's going on in particle physics. Because of that, some scientists have predicted that the project would generate the so-called brain drain, in which scores of Canadian scientists leave the country each year to work in the United States and overseas. Arthur McDonald, who now is a physics professor at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., spent seven years teaching at Princeton University in Princeton, N.J., before returning to Canada to become a paid director at Sudbury. Said McDonald: "This is a great scientific opportunity."

According to George Ewan, a Queen's physicist who is a member of the project team, the idea for the Sudbury observatory had entered Rivecourt's mind while visiting underground observatories use either chemical techniques or ordinary water for detecting neutrinos. Ewan said that the notion of using heavy water to help them came from Huihui Chen, a physicist at the University of California at Irvine, who died in 1987. He called Ewan. "He called us up, and we started discussing it. We all got together in Ottawa in the summer of 1984 and began developing a proposal." Weinberg officially announced the project in January after Ewan agreed to contribute \$14.9 million to it. The Ontario government will provide \$2.6 million, while the U.S. energy department, which will



collaborate on some of the experiments, agreed to contribute \$18.5 million.

The size of the project at the underground tank containing heavy water, which interacts

with neutrinos more efficiently than ordinary water. Scientists at Queen's University, Ontario, Canada, said that the Sudbury project is the largest and most sensitive detector in the world. Indeed, Jean-Paul Rivecourt, an adviser to federal Science Minister William Weinberg, said that the Sudbury experiment would put Canadian scientists at the top notch of what's going on in particle physics. Because of that, some scientists have predicted that the project would generate the so-called brain drain, in which scores of Canadian scientists leave the country each year to work in the United States and overseas. Arthur McDonald, who now is a physics professor at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., spent seven years teaching at Princeton University in Princeton, N.J., before returning to Canada to become a paid director at Sudbury. Said McDonald: "This is a great scientific opportunity."

George Ewan, "If we had to buy our own heavy water and build our own mine, the experiment would cost \$500 million. We'd never do it."

Once the observatory is completed, teams of scientists from 13 Canadian, U.S. and British universities and governments laboratories will wait for millions of neutrinos from the sun to penetrate the underground chamber. When neutrinos collide with the nuclei of the heavy-water atoms, sensitive photomultiplier cells will record the faintest of light produced. Physicists said that the Sudbury experiment may help to answer the question of why previous measurements of neutrinos reaching Earth from the sun have indicated the existence of only about one-third as many as the particles as physicists had expected to find. Ewan said that missing laboratories may have been unable to detect all of the neutrinos reaching them. Said Ewan: "That's why the scientific community looks to this experiment to solve the problems associated with solar neutrinos."

Some scientists say that the observatory may be able to detect about 10,000 neutrinos a year—more than 50 times the number recorded by existing detectors. According to Ewan, the observatory may help scientists to answer the question of whether or not neutrinos have mass. Because neutrinos are so numerous and Ewan said that information could be valuable to determine the contribution that neutrinos make to the total mass of the universe.

Such knowledge, in turn, could help physicists to understand some fundamental characteristics of the universe, and whether it will continue to expand indefinitely. Ewan said that that a better understanding of neutrinos may enable scientists to contribute to the development of the so-called Grand Unification Theory, a single concept that would explain all the fundamental forces of nature. Said Ewan: "Understanding neutrinos may be one of the only ways to get an indication of the particle that would unify all the forces." That prospect is likely to lure scores of scientists to Sudbury during the construction, in work in the underground laboratory that will try to follow the secrets of the universe.

Researcher studying scientists



TED FORTIS

Gorbachev's Hong Kong.

(Made in Canada.)



It was perestroika in action: the Soviets and top Canadian business people were working out an agreement to rebuild and rejuvenate Leningrad to the status of an economic free port — like Hong Kong

News — and the details — of this historic billion-dollar deal were reported first in Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine.

Maclean's

THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE.

SPORTS

The Ballard feud

A judge adds a new twist to an old fight

They sat only a few yards apart in a Toronto courtroom last week, despite the deep rifts that have divided them for years. Mary Elizabeth Foley, the eldest child of hockey star Harold Ballard, was attentive, and somewhat even-tempered, as a troupe of lawyers argued about whether her 84-year-old father should be declared mentally incompetent. Reprising the argument was her father's companion of almost eight years, Yolanda Ballard, 57, who remained uncharacteristically subdued throughout most of the proceedings. But when Judge Dennis Haley pronounced Harold Ballard mentally incompetent, both women seemed overcome by emotion. As Foley, 57, strove to control tears of relief, Yolanda Ballard appeared to be fighting shrewd disappointment. Indeed, the ruling was the beginning of the end for Yolanda. Two days later, she was to be named as executor on one of Ballard's guarantees. Instead, Haley appointed former Superior

Court of Canada justice Michael Haley, a longtime acquaintance of Ballard, to oversee his personal affairs. The judge also named three of his other business associates to manage his financial interests.

The emotional volatile in the courtroom attested to the intimacy that had marked Yolanda Ballard's relationship with members of the Ballard family for at least six years. Ballard's children, who also include William Ballard, 43, and Harold Ballard Jr., 42, have consistently challenged Yolanda Ballard's motives as their father's constant companion, pointing to her 1982 imprisonment after convictions on forgery and petty cash charges as a dispute over a well involving an estate worth an

estimated \$3 million. When Ballard became criminally delinquent a Cayman Islands vacation in January and was moved to a Miami hospital, his children succeeded in having Yolanda Ballard—who legally changed her last name from MacMillan in 1986—disbarred from his bedside.

Maine court documents published last week indicated that, before Ballard became ill, he had attempted to negotiate a separation from Yolanda. One affidavit filed by one of Harold Ballard's lawyers, Rosanne Roché, recorded a dramatic exchange last Dec.

"I [between Harold and Ballard] while Yolanda Ballard was present. According to Roché, Harold Ballard said that "we should try to have [Yolanda] either committed or arrested." When Yolanda Ballard countered that she "wanted to keep her alive until he was 100," Roché responded that he "did not want to live until he was 100 if it meant that he had to live with her." Roché's statement said that Ballard offered to give Yolanda his Toronto condominium, worth about \$250,000, if she would agree to move out of his suite at Maple Leaf Gardens.

The revelations contained in the Roché memo contrasted sharply with earlier reports

that Ballard was on the verge of marrying Yolanda in Jan. 3 in the Cayman but changed his mind only two hours before the wedding. Last week, Yolanda Ballard, through one of her lawyers, Howard Levitt, dismissed Roché's memo as "scurrilous." Another of her lawyers, Steven James, told *Metronews* that "no one could suggest that Ballard wasn't capable of entering his will before this illness."

From the moment that Yolanda MacMillan entered the Ballard's lives in 1982, she has stirred media controversy and played a pivotal role in a bitter rift that developed between the Ballard children and their father. Although Yolanda Ballard frequently refers to the senior Ballard as her husband and adopted his surname, the two have never been married. She lived with Ballard in his condominium apartment in the Gardens until his recent hospitalization. Some Gardens staff members expressed resentment at the houseguest and his habit of summoning them and ordering them to perform personal chores for him. But other people, particularly Ballard's Toronto doctors, have testified that Yolanda's

constant care for Ballard has been vital to his survival. Indeed, witnesses said that they often saw her carrying a huge bedsheet stuffed with the numerous drugs that Ballard must take. A diabetic and heart attack victim, Ballard underwent a five-way heart bypass at the Toronto General Hospital in 1986, when he was 55. Lawyers also say that Yolanda may be entitled to support payments from Ballard as the laun-

dary. It was a difficult task for his client. He said she was fighting to be at Ballard's bedside—"that's where she really wants to be." Roché said that his client would take steps to assert her claim to part of Ballard's assets, which suggested that the struggle over Ballard and his wealth may be far from over.

MICHELLE CHISHOLM



Ballard's conflicting reports



Yolanda's acrimony has marked her relationship with the family

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Broad strokes and stingy substance

BY GEORGE BAIN

In his column the day after Jean Chrétien made his formal policy statement on the Meech Lake accord, Ross McGregor in *The Ottawa Citizen* wrote an unapologetic account of how things had gone for the prime minister of the several parties before an audience of cheering and booing students. "It had been a marvelous hour inside the University of Ottawa hall," he wrote. Those having told readers how exciting the event had been for reporters "who like all but turned their backs on the cheering Canadian tale about the last election," he went on. "Jean Chrétien had a speech to deliver. He called it a 'lecture' and that is a far better description of what it was for Jean Chrétien reading a single-sentence 18-page lecture in a room where Jean Chrétien speaking from the lectern without notes. He reads poorly, in either language, but no matter—what he had to read about deserves more to be read, and read again, than heard once and forgotten."

That last bit left a question: read where? The reporters who seemingly were so impressed by the performance would have had to try to take away with them to know if they were so amazed. But a sampling of the country's largest, most respected newspapers shows that none of them who may have commented on those reporters to share with them what was actually said and heard themselves to have been missing on a distinctly brief note.

McGregor's own newspaper carried on page 1 a story by staff writer Daniel Dwyer. It made an admirable example of journalistic compromise, but compromise achieved at the expense of any reflection of Chrétien's own words on substantive points. There were 17 paragraphs, two saying that he had spoken and to whom, two on the Quebec demands taken account of in the accord, one giving a capsule account of what the accord is about in 40 words, one saying simply "Chrétien proposed," five subsequent paragraphs each of four lines or less summarizing his main points, and one more on the politics of Meech Lake. Such direct

Newspapers' treatment of Jean Chrétien's speech on the Meech Lake accord is an example of how print has come to ape TV

quotations as there was—91 words from 179 paragraphs—was taken from the political portions of the speech.

But if Dwyer was realistic to the point of skepticism in judging what the (perhaps) future Liberal leader, and perhaps future prime minister, would do to fix the accord, he was habitually misanthropic compared with Susan Delacour and Hugh Winson, performing as a duo in the *Toronto Globe and Mail's* lead story on page 1 of the national edition. They were so engrossed in their own analysis and commentary that they never got closer to reporting the meat of his "manifesto," as they called it, than to relate "The changes Mr. Chrétien wants are similar to those proposed in varying degrees by the three political parties." These words had all their 25th paragraph, the next two also sketched some of his proposals, in the broadest possible strokes.

Fortunately for readers of "Canada's national newspaper," as the *Globe* calls itself, Ross McGregor chief (Globe contributor) was on the sixth paragraph of 16 in an aside story, a tightly encapsulated recitation of "the six specific recommendations the accord needs." Columnist Jeffrey Simpson also devoted his editorial

page column to the subject. As a result, a *Globe* reader prepared to wade through 50 inches of type might be able to piece together a rough understanding of what Chrétien had said. However, that reader would have taken a long time to see several times most of the on-the-spot reaction, positive political consequences, background—and what the reporters themselves had to say. Those things, and particularly the last, stand on its head the old notion that the news columns report the news and the columnists and editorial writers tell readers what they think the news means and how it is likely to engage on the life of the country.

The *Calgary Herald*, from Ottawa editor Geoff White, 11 inches of copy on an inside page relating in almost equal parts that Chrétien thought the world would go on if Meech Lake weren't crafted on time, and taking off at a point after the several changes he proposed. The *Newsworld* Province, in an evidently translated Canadian Press report, dispatched the whole issue in just over six inches of type on page 14, without ever saying what Chrétien considered essential changes.

The *Newsworld* was not better, but not much, with a story by Jean Bryden of Southern News that said in its lead paragraph that Chrétien called for an "eventual" of the Meech Lake accord, but not saying in what way. *Toronto's* *World* in the Montreal *Gazette* was similarly listed "the facts Chrétien found with the accord," and even found room for some direct quotations, but, once more, the substance of his suggested changes was to be found under layers of the background and politics of Meech Lake.

Among 30 newspapers seen, the *Toronto Star* was the exception in publishing a substantial portion of the text. It also carried a newspaper piece by Edmund Byrne, mainly again on the politics of Meech Lake, a member column by national editor columnist Carol Goss, and a thoughtful, overbalanced editorial. It may be a fact relevant to the *Star's* use of a partial text that it hires Jean Chrétien and doesn't hire the Meech Lake accord as it stands. But questioning reporters is as evident as taking a hot horse in the mouth is common. If newspapers are to preserve any reputation as journals of record, any little gesture to that direction, for whatever reason, helps.

It will also be helpful if people who want to be informed are given a chance to find out what was the news plus more of what was actually said, so that they are not left to rely altogether on someone else's interpretation. Because television news programs are confined within a flexible time frame, TV can't do that, a speaker speaking takes too much time. To get around that obstacle, television avoided the "word over," the reporter speaking over type of most relevant action. The treatment of the Chrétien speech on Meech Lake is an example, some have recently complained that steps, of how print has come to ape television—the voice of the reporter scheduling the news of the speaker and of commentary taking precedence over the news themselves. It is likely the way for newspapers to go if the aim is to make themselves wholly irrelevant.

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HEALTH

Bitter battles

Critics dispute early release of the mentally ill

The placement that serves as a referral centre for homeless people in downtown Montreal is aptly named *Derrière les murs*—"Behind the walls." And last month, the centre faced a last resort of its own: after a controversial demand by city council officers that the centre shut it down. There is no other shelter in the city that is not designed as a shelter. Montreal's housing shortage has overwhelmed the city's mental health services, and the centre has been forced to accept more than 50 former psychiatric patients—sleeping on the centre's floor each night. But neighbourhood residents complained that the centre had become a haven for drug addicts and prostitutes. And Dr. Georges Elie, a Montreal psychiatrist, said he was concerned that the centre was not a suitable environment for the psychiatric patients. Carter said that one of the patients told him that at the centre he "could trade his prescription drugs for a pouch of tobacco."

The Montreal controversy underscored the difficulties that have faced many psychiatric patients in Canada since provincial health officials began earlier release of mental patients from institutions about 25 years ago. The policy reflects a belief that many schizophrenics, manic-depressives and other similar people can function better while living in the community, rather than in institutions. The policy has spawned better facilities in neighbourhoods where residents objected to having residents, known as "group houses," for psychiatric patients, mentally handicapped people, released convicts and others from outside institutions. As well, critics say that in most provinces, adequate support systems, including medical supervision and counselling, do not exist for the thousands of mental patients who now live outside of institutions.

At the same time, health experts say that they are concerned about chronic government underfunding of group homes. In many areas,

concurrent organizations have sprung up in an effort to fill the gaps. Still, in many parts of the country, the network of support services is evidently inadequate. As a result, said Patricia Cameron, regional director for the Canadian Mental Health Association in Calgary, "many mentally ill people end up on the streets."

As well, there have been incidents in which members of group-home staffs have been charged with abusing their charges. Last October, the owner of a home for former psychiatric patients near Orillia, Ont., was convicted on 13 charges of assault and sentenced to five years in prison. Witnesses at the trial of Jean Thibault and his wife, Mary, who shared received a four-month sentence, said that the couple subjected residents to regular beatings.

Despite recurring problems, programs to get mental patients out of institutions and into the community continue across Canada. Vancouver's Kinsmen Hospital, British Columbia's major mental institution, now has only 1,800 patients, compared with about 4,000 in the 1960s. In Quebec, where health officials began earlier discharge of patients in 1962, only 12,000 mental patients remain in institutions, while about 25,000 live in the community. In some parts of the country, patients stay in mental institutions only because there is nowhere else for them to go. Since 1965, 110 mentally handicapped patients have been designated as ready for release from the Kingston Hospital in Campbellton, N.B. But only 10 were actually



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HEALTH

released, the rest remained in the hospital, because no other accommodations could be found for them.

Some released psychiatric patients wind up on the streets, James Bell, a 64-year-old Idaho schizophrenic and former Minister, says that he has spent part of his adult life in hospitals and part of it in a homeless wandering. Bell told Morrison that he once lived during an apartment in an unsecured building, but was unable to function. After that, Bell became dependent on the Salvation Army and other emergency services for help. Finally, he found a place in a group home in a downtown Idaho neighborhood. Bell told "For me, a group home means one thing: security. It's a home base."

Despite the problems that have plagued group homes, many experts say that community living has proved the most effective way of caring for the mentally ill. Stephen Scott, housing manager of the Vancouver Mental Patients Association, for one, says that the cost of care per patient in group homes can be as low as \$38 a day, compared with \$280-\$400 a day in long-term institutions. At the same time, patients have a chance to live in a noninstitutional environment. Helen Gargano, a 68-year-old former psychiatric patient at British Columbia's Riverview Hospital, said that she enjoys

her present life at a group home in Kesteven. Gargano said that "the nice thing you have to get up with" is a mental hospital disturbed bed. She added, "I just walked around and stood around." With increased funding and a



Residents' inadequate support systems

more effective support system for discharged psychiatric patients, the group home could yet prove a successful way of accommodating a Canada's mentally ill.

MICHAEL HARRISON with correspondence reports

PEOPLE

A RELUCTANT HOSTESS

Actress Kirstie Alley says that her latest movie came up much of her life—domestic abuse. In the newly released comedy, *Madhouse*, Alley stars as a woman driven to distraction by guests who invade their welcome. In real life, she and her husband, actor Parker Stevenson, share their Los Angeles home with 40 pets, including goats, and entertain a steady influx of houseguests. Said Alley, 33: "There was one fellow who dropped by and stayed for months, driving our car, borrowing things. He'd come over, but we're still not sure who he was."

Alley: living with pets and houseguests



Mixed agenda

Although Charles, prince of Wales, is traveling in the United States without his wife, Diana, there will be no doubt as to his leading ladies at a Washington banquet when he is a guest of honor. This week, Charles, 41, whose wedding U.S. visit ends on Feb. 30, is speaking to 1,200 at the annual American Institute of Architects dinner. Charles, 41, began to trip with two Vice Pres. Pick, during polo matches, is attending a party that includes such celebrities as comedian Joan Rivers and actress Janeer Shanks. Clearly, Charles will have plenty of distractions on the trip.



Charles playing polo in Florida

CEREBRAL INSPIRATION

Canadian pop star Burton Cummings says that the reason he had not made an album since 1984 is that he could not think of anything to sing about. But that changed when he read about British mathematician Stephen Hawking, who, though suffering from an incurable neurological disorder, developed new theories of time and space, expounded in his best-selling book *A Brief History of Time*. "After I read about how this man overcame his handicap to read Einstein's brilliance, it checked me back into writing," said Cummings, 42, who this week is releasing his seventh solo album, *Plus Signs*. Admit the Winnipeg native: "Hawking's willpower forced me to look at myself differently—what did I have to complain about?"

A TOE-TAPPING TV ARREST

For TV producer Stephen Bochco, the creator of such popular series as *MI: Street* and *L.A. Law*, crime has become something to sing about. The 46-year-old five-time Emmy award winner says that he is now working on a new weekly series for the fall called *Cop Rock*, a one-hour musical action drama about the Los Angeles police force. He adds that the popularity of music videos means that TV viewers enjoy music with their stories. "These are characters who sing and dance," said Bochco. "It's very realistic."

Punching from the heart

For much of his one-year career, James (Thunder) Douglas was considered an underdog by boxing experts. Then the 39-year-old Columbian, Colo. heavyweight scoundrel showed their view, once saying after a loss that he did not deserve to win. But, after his championship fight in Tokyo against Mike Tyson last week, Douglas said that now he was deserving because he has a worthy cause to win—the loss of his mother, who died on Jan. 19. Just after he took the title from Tyson, a heavyweight Douglas said "I wanted it because of my mother: God bless her heart." Still, some boxing officials initially did not recognize his surprise 146-pound knockout of the 39-year-old Tyson, claiming that Douglas would have lost the fight in the eighth round, except for a referee's slow count, when Tyson knocked him down. But, by week's end, Douglas was the adopted new world heavyweight champion. Said the boxer: "I won it because I wanted to." As for Tyson, added Douglas, "he accepts victory, he should accept defeat."

Douglas: "I wanted it because of my mother"



Bell

Little boy lost

Exploring childhood's rough new landscape

PICTURING WILL
By Ann Beattie
(Random House, 235 pages,
\$25.95)

Ann Beattie's novels and short stories are the literary accompaniment of television's *Homecoming*. With a spare style and a seemingly relentless attention to which songs were playing on the radio, Beattie has chronicled the children of the Sixties, grown and grappling with love, loss, alienation and alienation. For many readers, the stories serve as a resonant chord, although there have always been grumblings from reviewers about the bleakness—and flatness—of Beattie's vision. Her new novel, however, is more finely tuned and ultimately affecting than such previous works as *Clay's Seven of Winter* and *The Drowning Place*. Picturing Will is not so much about the children of the Sixties as it is about their children. The book is an acute portrayal of one contemporary child's vulnerability to recent-era family life: confused adults and halfhearted environments. But, more than that, it is a portrait of survival.

Will is a 9½-year-old living with his mother, Jody, in Charleston, Ya. Jody is a sociological aesthete—a single mother. Her husband and Will's father, Wyatt, walked out when Will was a baby. Jody makes her living as a wedding photographer, a job in which "you were part drunk, part philosopher, part stand-up comic." Her real aim is to take serious portraits. Jody's profession and her art photography provides the control theme for the novel. In a series of chapters told from different points of view, the major characters—the adults whose lives are all linked because of Will—emerge like pictures slowly developing, clarity around the edges and then suddenly filled in with a sharp clarity.

There is a chilling aspect to all the characters as they come into focus: Jody has some quirky edges. While she is not an overt threat with Will's father, she probably dupes the



Beattie: paradoxes of the parent-child relationship

proper artifacts of her domestic life with her son—drugstore receipts, old photos, notes from his teacher—into a brown manila envelope and mails it without comment to her ex-husband. She is also career-oriented. When her best friend has a car accident and kills a dog, Jody arrives on the scene and, instead of comforting her, easily shoots a roll of film.

She is being courted by Mel, a seemingly perfect modern man, a New Yorker who eventually persuades her to move to Manhattan and marry him and pursue her career there. As Jody becomes a success in the art world, Mel has his own emotional signals—a need to be the perfect parent. He becomes Will's surrogate father and, on some days, his mother, the one who repeatedly is double-knot his shoelaces so he will not trip.

With the novel's move to New York from Virginia, the tempo changes. It crackles. Beattie is knowing and funny about trendy urban life, with a good ear for absurd details. During a pivotal meeting between Jody and the man

who will make her a star, a decadent art-gallery owner who is drinking a margarita, they become transfixed when the waitress asks him "if he would like his salt rim to be changed."

The mood changes again when Will comes to Florida for a visit with his father, a doctor who seems to exist on subtle aptitudes—a kind of great sunset and no tomorrow. While his father is off seducing other women and his father is dead with a pang for a child of her own, Will senses through that rough emotional landscape family escaping him. In one harrowing passage, he witnesses and almost becomes involved in a sexual entanglement between a young boy—a friend of his—and a grown man.

Picturing Will is a brilliant meditation on the paradoxical aspects of the parent-child relationship: the need to love children, the desire not to, the compulsion to protect them—and the ultimate failure of most adults to do so. As we see line upon line, "These can hardly be a more serious test of a parent's sanity than surviving childhood." That irony and others are captured in several chapters interspersed throughout the book that, almost as a parody of "parenting" literature, ironically offer advice about the care and emotional feeding of children. It is as cool as the end of the novel that the reader discovers who the author of all the advice is, along with—the Beattie—a characteristically optimistic message: while some children do not survive their childhood, others do, even those brought up by the domestically splintered parents.

JUDITH TIMMON

McClure's

BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Devils and Desires*, James (1)
- 2 *Prey and a Predator*, Orr (2)
- 3 *Weekend*, Fawcett (3)
- 4 *Selena: Quirky Who Hoes*, Heller (5)
- 5 *According to John and the Kid*, Mitchell (6)
- 6 *Hollywood*, Wild (7)
- 7 *The Green and Secret Storm*, Barker
- 8 *Cold Harbor*, Higgins (8)
- 9 *A History of the World in 10½ Chapters*, Senter
- 10 *The Scorpion*, Hayes (10)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Home Owners*, Doyle and MacGregor (1)
- 2 *A Wonderful Life*, Gault (1)
- 3 *Inventing the Future*, Smith (5)
- 4 *Belongers at the Gate*, Burrough and Blunt
- 5 *Intergenerational 2006*, Nisbett and Anderson (4)
- 6 *Law's Future*, Lewis (6)
- 7 *The Supremacy*, Trak (8)
- 8 *The Immigrant's New World*, Pomeroy (3)
- 9 *David in the South*, Connor (10)
- 10 *Unfinished Journey*, Smith (10)

(1) Fiction list only

Compiled by Brian Raftery



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The lessons of Nelson Mandela

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

So, we are standing around waiting outside the Victor Verster Prison. Waiting for Mandela. Waiting for God. This is inside the last viceroy of the Pauli country on the outside Cape Town. Purple police cars show in. A car named called Le Park is across the road. A helicopter whirrs overhead, sending a TV cameraman who is busy shooting film of all the TV cameramen on the ground who are filming the helicopter. Nelson Mandela is more than a hour past his highly publicized release time, and we wonder what the problem is. A New York Times reporter moves about the processing ritual going on inside. "Mr. Mandela, you were shown three pieces of video when you were admitted here 27 years ago. You are removing only two pairs of socks. What is that other pair of socks, Mr. Mandela?"

We contemplate how much insurance must be piled up after 27 years. How many thousands of London insurance policies that will not be coming to think of what 27 years in prison—27 years in a South African prison—could do to a man, but the remarkable man/ myth that is Mandela somehow survived. He is torn and erect at 71 as he waits through the gate. He is smiling, his eyes are clear and strong and authoritative. He has the option.

Because of his presence and his strength, Mandela became a more powerful figure—and a leader—than the longer he was in jail. The South Africans finally learned what the British were taught (eventually) long ago by Gandhi: the martyr said can become more influential than the government that jails him. Eventually, they have to release him since the government's legitimacy decreases and the martyr's increases.

Nelson Mandela looked like a young Joe Louis when he was in prison. He used to be a good wrestler (best) and when he emerged, looked like George Armstrong, the old Maple Leaf. Mandela was born to the royalty of the Xhosa tribe. He was given the name Nelson by a white teacher who couldn't wrap his tongue around his given name—Robben. Later, he became just a number. Prisoner 0021-111013.



He opted out of a tribal marriage and, after university, attended with a Johannesburg law firm. He likes to tell the story of one of the firm's typists, a white, careerist that a white client had seen her taking dictation from him, demanding "Nelson, have a superior, please, get the name straighten."

The young lawyer eventually turned from peaceful protest to armed struggle. Charged with treason in 1956, he was acquitted—five years later. He went underground as the "Black Panther," dodged around Africa, took hideout training and slipped back and forth into South Africa, giving clandestine news conferences to reporters from phone booths. He was 40 when he married May-meld social worker Noname, Zeswe. Winifred Mankanda. In 31 years, they have spent just a few months together. Degraded as a chauffeur, he was arrested by police in 1962 (supposedly turned in by the CIA) and jailed for five years for

leaving the country without a passport. When security police swooped down on the African National Congress underground before in 1963, they found a hand-drawn guerrilla warfare document that would have come from Russia and Algeria leading by submarine. Mandela was brought from prison to stand trial for treason along with seven comrades. Defending himself, Mandela gave his now-famous "I speak as a white man's court" speech that lasted 4½ hours. He never desired anything he had done, but explained in a moving address how he had progressed from Gandhi-like non-violence to violence because he did not feel bound by the law of the country that would not allow him a vote as a foreigner. These lines. Excerpts from the speech became a non-stop all-time playing record in London, saw a collector's firm. The judge, because of his eloquence, backed off on the death penalty for treason and sentenced them all to life.

In prison, they were put to work, mending coats and on the first day, were ordered by guards to treat the one male on-the-double. Mandela said, "Let's walk and sing as usual." They did, the guards could do nothing about it and when they arrived at the quarry, an officer was sent to speak to Mandela. The threat, to both sides, that they had already acknowledged his leadership.

One of the ANC leaders just returned tells of how, in the early days of the crowd-calls, the criminals at night used to drive their cars and they would try to kill them. Mandela instead would take each car and sit in his hands and release it through the window. He asked for African poetry to read, so he could understand the minds of the activists of apartheid. Two of his children are in university, in South Africa, and a daughter is doing a PhD in anthropology at the University of Massachusetts. One of his favorite madrigals in prison was King Lear's, the tale of being.

As the years have passed, the myth has grown. Especially every city in Britain has honored him in some way. Over 200 artists from Harry Belafonte to Sting to Whose Goldberg honored him with a massive concert at Wembley Stadium on his 70th birthday. A nuclear particle discovered at the University of Leeds was named the Mandela particle.

Nelson Mandela has now confided five South African presidents. The present one, President P. W. (F. W. de Klerk, says, "He is an elderly man, a dignified man, an inspiring man." That is the understatement of the decade. He is, and not unreasonably, he could be the next president—most not only through black votes.

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